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## AN OLD QUESTION ;—STILL NEW.

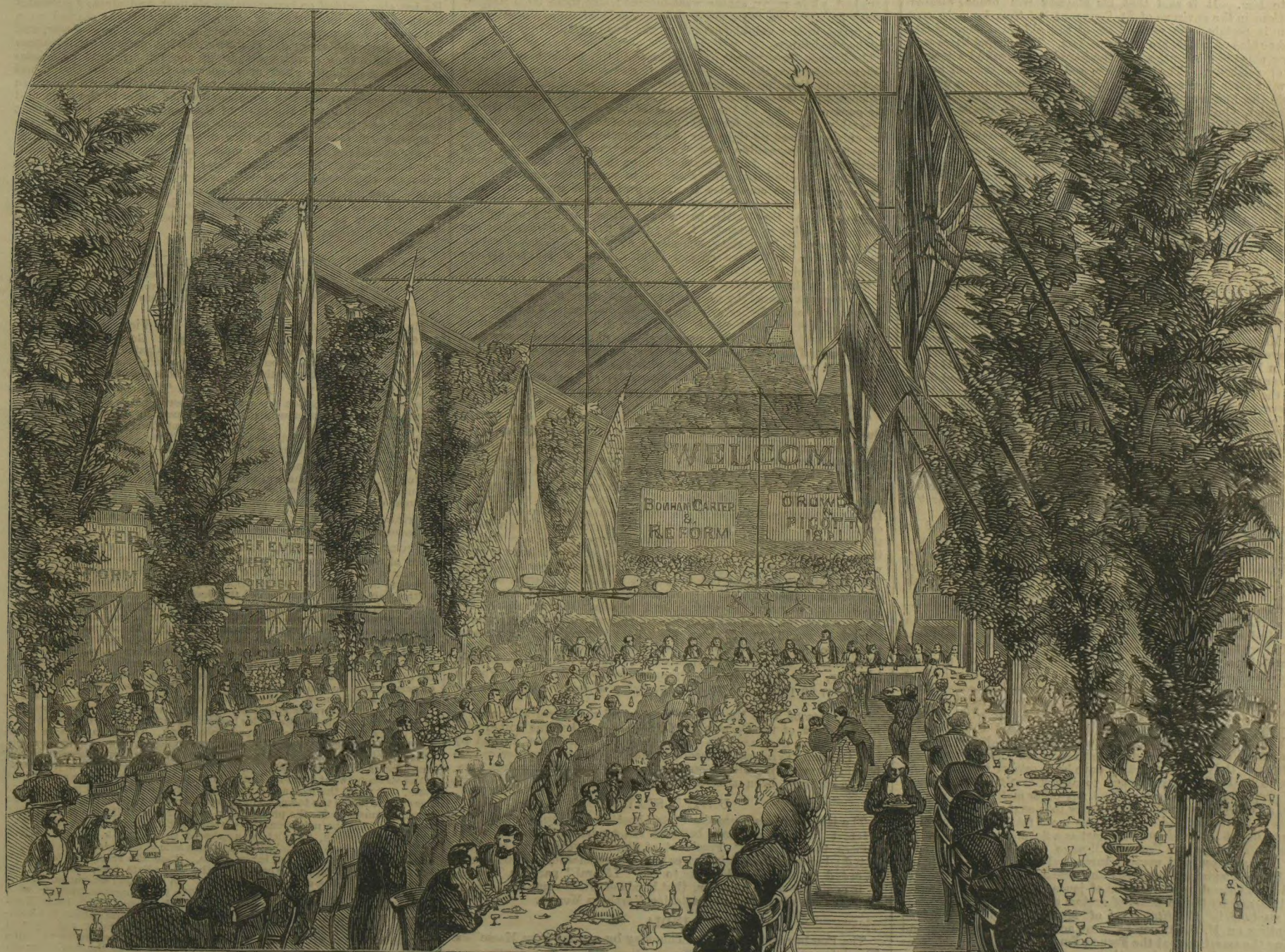
How shall war be rendered impossible in Europe? Such is the old question which the wisest of Kings and Statesmen have been endeavouring to answer for three centuries. The answer has not been found, but continues to be sought, even by warlike Sovereigns at the head of five hundred thousand soldiers. Individually the States of Europe (with the sole exception of Turkey) are christian and civilised. Collectively they are unchristian and barbarian, and have no other available means of settling the differences and disputes that may arise amongst them than the old and unsatisfactory mode adopted by savages and wild beasts. To Henry IV. of France belongs the merit of having first called the attention of his fellow-Sovereigns to this scandal. His project for a treaty of "perpetual peace" was submitted to, and approved by, Queen Elizabeth and James I. It was revived in the reign of Louis XIV., and in the year 1729 was brought under the notice of Louis XV. by the Abbé de St. Pierre, in a treatise occupying three volumes. But, as all the world knows, nothing came of it. War continued to be the rule, and peace the exception, in Europe. It was as useless to declaim against war as against the fashion. The argument was listened to

and pronounced to be sound, if not irrefutable; but the Sovereigns continued to quarrel with each other, and rely upon their armies, and the ladies to dress themselves as they pleased, in spite of all that philosophy and taste could urge against them.

In the dearth of subjects for political discussion which usually signalises the months of August and September, questions that, in the full whirl and swing of the Parliamentary Session, might attract little or no notice take their turn for debate; and, among others, the old but ever-new question of the pacification of Europe is for a time in the ascendant. A Congress is sitting at Zurich to settle the peace of Villafranca. The Emperor of Austria is setting his house in order; the Emperor of the French is declaring once again that his empire means peace and material development; and the Count de Morny, speaking in the name of the Emperor, is insisting, in a speech that will be eagerly read all over France, that the alliance of France and Great Britain is the great necessity of our age. "We live," said the Count, "at a period when national prejudices and hatreds have been effaced by the progress of civilisation. The existing generations have something else to do than to avenge the past, and are too enlightened to act on any other motive than the interest of the present and the future." We fear that the nations

of Europe have not so entirely lost their prejudices and hatreds as the Count asserts, and that there is a feeling between Prussian and Frenchman, Austrian and Italian, which, to use the mildest possible phrase, is the reverse of friendly. But, as regards the mutual sentiments of the British and French people to which M. de Morny's remarks seem more particularly to have been meant to apply, we are willing to believe that he spoke no more than the truth. The British people is enlightened enough to look with friendly eyes upon every nation in Europe. It has no jealousy or hatred of any one of them, and least of all of France. If it ought to be a libel upon the French to say that they desire to avenge Waterloo and St. Helena, it ought to be equally a libel upon the English to assert that they would not look with regret and abhorrence upon a war against France as both wicked and unnatural.

If it be unpleasant to the people of this country to see an individual, however good and great he may be, invested with such gigantic powers as are wielded by Napoleon III., it is pleasant to learn on such high testimony as that of M. de Morny, when he informs the world of the secret instructions he received when he went as Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg at the close of the Crimean war, that the Emperor of the French not only



DINNER GIVEN BY THE LIBERAL ELECTORS OF WINCHESTER TO MR. BONHAM CARTER, M.P., AND MR. GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE.—SEE PAGE 236.



means the peace of Europe, but that he sees the best if not the only means of securing it in the English alliance. "When," says M. de Morny, "the Emperor did me the honour to send me to Russia, to draw closer the relations between the two empires, a part of my instructions which dominated every other was this—do not allow any encroachment to be made upon the English alliance, and, far from endeavouring to divide the great Powers, point out, on the contrary, that, if they had the good sense to unite and come to an understanding, all the paltry difficulties which arise in Europe might be solved peaceably." This is the old and well-worn, but as yet unrealised, idea. It was this which Henry IV. meant, and this, which is alike the day dream of philosophers and statesmen, the ultimate result of civilisation. But the "if" in this case, as in so many others, is the great difficulty. If the great Powers had the good sense to unite and come to an understanding the problem would be solved, and Essex would just as soon think of going to war with Middlesex, as France would think of going to war against Austria or Russia. The mighty standing armies of the great Powers would dwindle down to the force necessary for police purposes; the unproductive soldier would become a husbandman or manufacturer; the wealth of the world would be enormously and rapidly increased; and Europe, as a whole, might declare with truth that it was governed upon principles as Christian as those which governed the meanest parish within its boundaries. But this great and almost insurmountable "if" stops the way, and always has done so. Yet we must affirm that never within the last hundred years has there been a time, supposing that these are the real sentiments of the French Emperor, as we know they are of the British people and Government, when a great alliance for the pacification of Europe was so easy of operation as it has become within the last few weeks. A real and firm alliance between England and France for this purpose would, sooner or later, bring Russia to their side, and, these three being more than a match for all the rest of the world, Prussia and Austria would clamour for admission into their councils; and then the problems of ages would have some chance of a pacific solution, and a new and better era for Europe would be inaugurated.

It is almost too much to hope for, but M. de Morny has set us longing to hear what the Emperor himself has to say. Whether he speak or not, we shall continue to think it possible, though not probable, that what was too much for Henry IV. and Queen Elizabeth to effect may not prove too much for Napoleon III. and Queen Victoria.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

The Emperor and the Empress are still at St. Sauveur, in the Pyrénées. A letter from that place of the 26th ult. gives some particulars of their daily life:—"The Emperor and the Empress, the day after their arrival, began taking the baths. His Majesty bathes every morning at seven, and her Majesty at eight. In the course of the day they make excursions in the neighbourhood, and have already been twice to Barèges, where the Government proposes to re-establish a military hospital. The Emperor takes great interest in the projected establishment, and has had the plans submitted to him. It is said that his Majesty will order various constructions in the environs of St. Sauveur; but thus far only one operation is certain—the restoration of the old hermitage of St. Pierre, the ruins of which are opposite Luz. The chapel there was formerly a place of pilgrimage, and the hermitage acquired a certain degree of celebrity. The Emperor and Empress seemed much pleased with their new residence. 'I visited various parts of the Alps,' said the Emperor the other day to one of the functionaries of the district, 'but I have never seen anything so pretty as the valley of Luz.' We had the other evening a little scene, which was really of charming simplicity, and which excited the enthusiasm of the inhabitants and the bathers, from the contrast it presented to the idea generally entertained of Imperial majesty. The mountaineers of Luz are famous for their skill in singing. They are simple peasants, most of whom cannot read, and not one of whom knows music; but they sing together with great skill and taste the songs of the country or pieces of their own composition. A number of singers, then, collected the other evening before the house occupied by their Majesties and began singing. The drawing-room in which their Majesties sit is on the ground floor, and the moment the singers began the Emperor appeared at the door, and was shortly after followed by the Empress. The Empress seated herself on a chair on the doorsteps, with two ladies of honour behind her; and the Emperor, descending amongst the crowd, stood leaning against the wall. The singers, though somewhat moved at such close proximity to their Majesties, sang exceedingly well, and their Majesties several times gave the signal of applause. One of the songs was a sort of cantata in honour of the Imperial family, and a prayer to God to watch over the Emperor and Imperial Prince which it contained drew tears to the eyes of the Empress. When the singing had ceased the bystanders cried out with great enthusiasm, 'Vive l'Empereur!' 'Vive l'Impératrice!' 'Vive le Prince Impérial!' The Empress then advanced to the singers, accompanied by the Emperor, and addressed to them her thanks and compliments."

"The Prince Imperial, who continues to enjoy excellent health," says a letter from Biarritz, "rides out on the beach on a little pony given him by the Queen of England. He is watched with great interest by the numerous persons who always assemble near the spot."

The most interesting intelligence from Paris is a report of an address, entirely devoted to the relations between France and England, which the President of the Legislative Body, M. de Morny, has delivered to the Council General of the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. M. de Morny expresses surprise that the Emperor Louis Napoleon's "evident desire to prevent a European conflagration" can have caused in England the newspaper articles, the Parliamentary speeches, and the warlike preparations of which so much has been said. He declares that when he was sent to Russia the instructions of his Imperial kinsman and master expressly said, "Do not allow any encroachment to be made on the English alliance; and, far from endeavouring to divide the great Powers, on the contrary, point out that, if they had the good sense to unite and come to an understanding, all the paltry difficulties which arise in Europe may be solved peaceably. The incidents which preceded the war with Austria sufficiently prove, according to M. de Morny, that the Emperor would have preferred a Congress to a war; and, if English statesmen had then manifested the Italian sympathies which they now display, the affairs of Italy would probably have been settled by diplomacy. To ascribe to the Emperor a design to attack England, "to suspect him of preparing in the dark, without any other motive than ancient enmity, an enterprise which would throw into confusion the gravest interests in the world, and would be the most fatal blow to civilisation, is to doubt his word and his heart as a Sovereign and a man." The only struggle which France will wage with England will be a rivalry in commerce and manufactures, and time will no doubt, in M. de Morny's opinion, calm the chimerical fears which have been excited in England by the articles of journals desirous of increased circulation, and by the speeches of orators seeking popularity.

The semi-official *Constitutionnel* of Monday contains an article commenting on M. de Morny's recent address, and repeating and enforcing the assertion that the French Emperor cherishes no designs hostile to England. It declares that a war with England would be a fratricidal war, and that for the sake of consolidating the English

alliance the Emperor Louis Napoleon has on every occasion combated the hereditary prejudices of the French people. If the old rivalry of the two nations cannot be wholly allayed, adds the *Constitutionnel*, let it be displayed in emulation to serve the cause of progress in that commercial strife of which M. de Morny spoke.

Marshal Bosquet has had a relapse, and part of his right side is paralysed.

The annual meeting of the Académie Française for the distribution of prizes for literary performances and meritorious conduct took place a few days ago at the Institute. It was presided over by M. Guizot, who delivered an address suited to the occasion.

The Council General of the Indre-et-Loire decided two days ago that a subscription should be opened for the purchase of a sword of honour to be presented to Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. Each of the members present inscribed his name.

##### ITALY.

The progress of the Confederation at Zurich is not very apparent. The Plenipotentiaries meet, or they do not meet; that is all we are told officially. One day it is telegraphed that they have nearly completed their labours, the next that they are only at the beginning of them. It seems now to be generally admitted that the Plenipotentiaries have made less progress than it was asserted they had accomplished. The belief that an European Congress will ultimately meet to discuss the Italian question appears to increase; and the Russian Government—according to the *Nord*, an organ of Russian policy—is especially desirous of the convocation of a Congress. If there be any truth in the rumour, which is somewhat confidently repeated, that King Victor Emmanuel will provisionally accept the proffered sovereignty of the Italian Duchies, and will appeal to a Congress for European sanction of their annexation to Tuscany, it seems probable that a Congress will ultimately be found necessary, in spite of the reluctance of Austria.

The *Constitutionnel* of Saturday contains an important article upon the subject of the Italian Duchies. It declares that the Emperor Louis Napoleon, having agreed at Villafranca to the restoration of the expelled Princes, has held conciliatory language towards the Duchies, and has not abandoned all hope of success; but, "if he should not succeed in reuniting the Princes and people in mutual accord, it is not his intention to force either the one or the other." The Emperor does not intend to "follow the errors of the ancient Austrian policy, whose armed intervention in the affairs of the peninsula has ceased for ever." France has given wise advice to the Italian people, and will be grieved if they do not follow it, but cannot urge it upon them by force. Italy owes her independence to France, which will not take away what she has just given her. This language of the semi-official *Constitutionnel* tallies very exactly with Count Linati's statement that the Emperor Louis Napoleon declared to him that he would not himself use force, and would not permit any other Power to use it, in order to overbear the wishes of the people of Parma. It is now reported, too, that the convention signed at Villafranca expressly provides that force shall not be employed to compel the people of Tuscany and Modena to receive back their exiled Dukes.

The elections of the National Assembly of the Romagna have been completed, and perfect tranquillity and order have been preserved. The vigour of the Provisional Government has prevented any attempt at anarchical demonstration, and it is even said that a regiment has been disbanded because some Mazzinian agents who had enlisted in it attempted to seduce their fellow-soldiers into Republican manifestations. General Mezzocapo, with the Romagnese troops, has advanced to La Cattolica, in order to repel any attack of the Papal army, and his forces have been replaced at Bologna by Tuscan troops. Advances from Rome confirm the statement that the Pope's troops, half of whom are foreign mercenaries, will probably attempt to restore the Papal rule in the Romagna; and the Papal garrison of Rome is said to have marched to Pesaro, leaving the Pope and his capital to the protection of the French troops.

To the horrors of civil strife in the Papal States have now been added those of natural convulsion. Intelligence from Rome, transmitted by telegraph from Marselles, informs us that an earthquake has occurred at Norcia. Two hundred persons are said to have perished, while many others were injured; and some 9000 people, whose houses have been destroyed or rendered uninhabitable, are encamped in the neighbourhood of the town. The Pope has dispatched assistance.

The Tuscan Government has addressed to the Cabinets of Europe a memorandum on the affairs of the Grand Duchy. Tuscany, it is declared in this document, regretted the termination of the war, which left the independence of Italy incomplete, but it coincided in the generous policy of the Emperor of the French. The Tuscan Assembly, in declaring for the annexation of the Duchy to Piedmont, has only exercised its right, for the restoration of the Grand Ducal dynasty was impossible, and the programme of the Grand Duke Ferdinand illusory. In this state of things the wishes of the Tuscans cannot be repelled without giving rise to regrettable consequences. The memorandum concludes by an expression of gratitude to the great Powers, and a protest against foreign intervention. According to some of the Italian papers, the Pope has 7000 soldiers at Rimini preparing to enter the Romagna at the same time that the Austrians, who have sixty fieldpieces at Rovigo, attack Ferrara. Garibaldi was at Modena on the 22nd. Most of his troops are already marching for the Po.

Venice, in the extremity of her anguish, has appealed to Europe. In a document signed by upwards of twenty-four of her worthiest citizens she has made her grievance public, and supplicated the sympathies of the political world. The Queen of the Adriatic, overshadowed and menaced by a perpetual fire of forty-five heavy guns ready pointed against her finest edifices, her most spacious avenues, her most crowded quarters, and with the match waiting for the flame, has dared to protest and to utter a cry of grief which will ring in the ears of Europe, and, if possible, create new suffrages on behalf of the Republic of St. Mark.

Two curious autograph letters, written a few years ago by the Duke of Modena to his Minister of Foreign Affairs, and found in the archives after his expulsion from his Duchy, have been published. These epistles are not calculated to increase any desire which the Emperor Louis Napoleon may ever have felt to restore their writer to his Duchy. They speak of the French Emperor as "M. Bonaparte," "that brigand," and "the self-styled Emperor," and declare the Duke's Government the only one which desires to have nothing to do with him. They express regret for the successes of the allies in the Crimea, but a hope "that things will turn, if it please God, to their ruin." Not the least curious portion of the letters is that which relates to the management of the official newspaper at Modena. The Minister is enjoined not to permit the Ducal journal to "go gleaming Bonapartist glories," to take care that articles expressing hostile opinions are not copied, and to select the articles of the *Nord*, which the Duke calls an "excellent and well-edited journal," though he would probably describe it in other words at the present time, when its employers make it vehemently oppose his restoration. The value of an official journal edited upon such principles was, however, well known to the Duke, for, in speaking of the French *Moniteur*, he punningly calls it the lying *Moniteur*—the *Moniteur Menséur*.

It is affirmed that the Italian portion of the Tyrol will cease to form a part of the German Confederation, and become united with the Venetian States. This arrangement is, it appears, desired by the German Tyrolese themselves, who have hitherto derived no benefit from their political connection with the Italians, but have, on the contrary, been involved in great difficulties and dangers by it.

##### UNITED STATES.

The latest advices from the United States are singularly devoid of interest. The negotiations between the American Government and Juárez, the "Liberal" President of Mexico, continue to be prosecuted; but nothing yet indicates that active succour will be openly afforded by the United States to the "Liberal" party in Mexico. It is again reported, however, that bands of Filibusters are forming in Texas for the purpose of entering Northern Mexico.

##### INDIA.

The Bombay mail arrived on Thursday by express from Marselles. The dates are to August 5.

Thursday, the 28th of July, was appointed by the Viceroy and

Governor-General India as day "for a solemn thanksgiving to Almighty God for His gna! mercies and protection during the late rebellion," and for "the restoration of peace and tranquillity to the Queen's dominions in India." In Bombay, Europeans, East Indians, Portuguese, Parsees, Hindoos, Jews, and other races, vied with each other in loyal emulation; and in the English churches, the Portuguese chapels, the Parsee re-temples, and Hindoo pagodas, an unanimous chorus of holy thoughts and pious thanksgiving rose to the throne of the Almighty Protector of the Universe. It was a holiday for the rich and the poor, and all minds took their course during the day towards one common current of prayer and thanksgiving.

It is reported that the Supreme Government has under consideration whether Lucknow should not be made the seat of Government for the North-west Provinces.

A suttee has taken place at Koonghur, near Hansi. The villagers resisted the widow's desire to burn, but her curse availed to turn them, and they eventually made the pile, and the poor creature perished. Those most actively engaged have been imprisoned for ten years, nineteen others for five years, and another for two years, and a fine of 500 rupees has been laid on the village. The thanadar and the whole of the police have been dismissed, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, for not having prevented the horrid crime.

A cyclone visited Calcutta on the 26th of July, and played sad havoc among the telegraphic lines. On the Barrackpore road the strongest lines were swept away for miles. Two steamers, besides many sailing-vessels, were wrecked in the Hooghly, involving loss of life and immense destruction of property.

It is said to be the intention of Government to take the management of all the guaranteed railways.

A disturbance has taken place at Bhagulpore which might have been serious. A Mohammedan female being about to kill a cow, a deputation of Hindoos begged her to accept an equivalent in goats. She agreed for four fat ones, which were forwarded—at least three were—and the price of the fourth. As the Hindoos were returning with the cow, the brother of the lady pounced upon them, said his sister had no right to part with the beast, and finally, with assistance, carried it off. The magistrate, hearing of it, or rather of the ill-feeling that was brewing, had the ringleaders before him. The young man appealed to the Queen's proclamation anent universal toleration, and was greatly disgusted at being told by the magistrate that it was not a question of toleration, but one of keeping the peace, and that he must be bound in 1000 rupees to that end.

We regret to announce the death of Lady Arnould, wife of the Puisne Justice of her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, which melancholy event occurred on Saturday, the 23rd of July, after an illness of some days. The remains of the lamented lady were interred the same evening.

The statue of the late venerated baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, was formally opened for public view in the Townhall, on the 1st ult., by the committee of the statue fund, in the presence of Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and his brothers, Messrs. Rustomjee and Sorabjee Jamsetjee.

A paper from the pen of Lord Canning revives the question as to the Indian Executive in Oude. It is in reply to the last of the despatches of Lord Stanley. The Governor-General says in this minute that he does not seek to prolong the discussion, but only to rectify some mistakes or misapprehensions. Lord Stanley had intimated that the celebrated Oude proclamation was altogether objectionable, because merely intended as a menace. His Lordship had also said that the proclamation had been cancelled and not acted on. Lord Canning quotes from despatches of Mr. Montgomery to show that the proclamation has not in any sense been cancelled, and that compensation was not only adopted but put in force. Where there has been persistence in rebellion, says Lord Canning, the sentence of confiscation has been a reality, and not merely a menace.

##### JAPAN.

The last China mail brings news from Japan to the 5th of June. The intercourse of Europeans with the country was daily becoming more extensive, and is likely in a few years to effect a complete change in its aspect. The Emperor, after the first experiments with the electric telegraph, ordered the construction of lines connecting together the towns of Jeddo, Nagasaki, Simoda, and Hakodadi. He has also decided on transforming his fleet, and already possesses six steam war-junks. One of them, the *Nippon*, has started on a voyage of circumnavigation. Her engine is of 350-horse power, and of American manufacture. The crew consists entirely of Japanese sailors, who show great aptitude in the management of steam-engines. A difficulty which arose between the American Consul and the Japanese Government had been amicably settled. An American who had discovered a rich copper-mine laid claim to the mine and to the soil, contrary to the laws of the country. The Government resisted, and the affair was assuming an unpleasant aspect, when the Emperor, to prevent all further dispute, proposed that a third Power should be selected as umpire, and designated first France, and then Russia. The American Consul had not sent in his answer, when the author of the discovery, who was morally certain of the result, gave up his claim on the soil, and solicited authorisation to work the mine, and share the profit with the Japanese Government. The offer was at once accepted. Every one speaks highly of the Emperor's moderation in the case.

**TURKEY.**—Accounts from Constantinople, transmitted via Marselles, state that the Sultan had suffered so severely from fever as to have been at the point of death, but that he had recovered. Serious disorders have occurred in Syria, and the Turkish troops are said to be unable to quell the revolted Druses.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—An expedition left Victoria on June 23 for Queen Charlotte's Island to search for gold. Governor Douglas had issued a proclamation repealing the law promulgated by himself which assessed a tax of one dollar on passengers proceeding through the colonies. The Governor also postpones the payment of other dues to July 5.

**QUEEN'S PLATE FOR CANADA.**—The Toronto Turf Club has received official intimation from the Governor-General that her Majesty Queen Victoria has graciously pleased to announce, through the Colonial Secretary, her intention of giving to the Toronto Turf Club, annually, fifty guineas. The Queen's Plate, as the Royal gift will be called, will henceforward be a grand feature in the Toronto races.—*Canadian News*.

The ship *Plantagenet*, 807 tons, was burnt in Demerara harbour on July 27, and sunk; she was to have sailed on the following day with a cargo of sugar, rum, coconuts, and hides. About one hundred packages of sugar were recovered after the ship sunk, very much damaged.

Prince Alfred has rejoined H.M.S. *Euryalus*, in the Mediterranean, his leave of absence having expired.

**RIOTS AT FALMOUTH, JAMAICA.**—The mail arriving by the *Plata* at Southampton on Tuesday morning brought intelligence that popular riots had occurred in the town of Falmouth, Jamaica. These riots appear to have arisen out of the disputed possession of Florence Hall; the parties claiming, a natural son of the deceased proprietor, and the lawful heirs, having ejected each other by violence. The ringleaders in these disturbances were brought before the Court for trial on the 1st of August, when the signal for outrage was given. Several of the accused confined in the gaol were rescued, and when true bills were proclaimed against others, and they were being conveyed to prison, the police were assaulted and the prisoners rescued. Affairs now assumed such a form that the Court had to be adjourned. The Riot Act was twice read, and the mob advised to disperse; but, instead of dispersing, one of them discharged a pistol and wounded a policeman. Stones and other missiles were hurled in every direction, and several magistrates, who were active in trying to restore order, were wounded. The police had orders to fire, and two persons were shot dead and several others severely wounded. The mob became more excited, and they attempted to destroy the gaol, the courthouse, the police-station, and other buildings. Through the interposition of the magistrates, who went about trying by persuasion to allay the outbreak, order was somewhat restored, but only to be interrupted in a more serious form. At night the mob again assembled, and no less than three attempts were made to fire the town. The peaceable portion of the inhabitants then armed themselves for the preservation of order, and, with the assistance of the police from the neighbouring parishes of St. James and St. Ann, who at this time arrived, completely suppressed the outbreak. Expresses had in the interim been dispatched to the south side of the island, to acquaint the Governor with what had taken place. Upon the receipt of the intelligence his Excellency gave orders for the immediate transmission to the scene of outrage of a company of soldiers. On Thursday afternoon, the 4th ult., the Royal Mail Company's steamer *Wye* left Kingston harbour with the military, consisting of 180 rank and file of the 2nd West India Regiment, two captains, six subalterns, and eight sergeants, under the command of Colonel Gibbons. She returned on Sunday morning, and reported that on her arrival at Falmouth order had been completely restored. In a very short time upwards of fifty of the rioters, including the ringleaders in this notorious affray, were apprehended and lodged in gaol.



## LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office on Friday morning:—

TRIESTE, Sept. 1.—The Austrian Lloyd's steamer, just arrived, brings advices from Constantinople to the 27th ult. The health of the Sultan has been restored. A commission has been appointed in order to consider measures for reducing the export, and increasing the import duties. Suffet Bey has left to attend the sittings of the Montenegrin Boundary Commission. The French Government has intimated to the Porte that it would support the Suez Canal undertaking merely for commercial and industrial purposes. Disturbances continue at Creta.

SMYRNA, August 26.—In future a tax is to be levied on all foreigners carrying on business here.

BOMBAY, August 5.—About 6000 of the late East India Company's European troops have taken their discharge. A stamp duty is about to be imposed. Imports favourable; exports firm. Freights dull.

## FROM OUR ITALIAN CORRESPONDENT.

## THE WAITING POLICY.

TURIN.

If the future of Italy be yet in its phase of doubt and obscurity it is entirely owing to the fact that no one is able to guess the policy of the Emperor of the French on the question. Pledged to Austria in the treaty of Villafranca with regard to the restoration of the "Dukes," he is equally pledged by repeated subsequent declarations against any employment of force in their restoration. The French policy, we are told, would see Austria weakened, but not humiliated; Piedmont strengthened, but not dominant; an improved Italy; but, above all, the Papacy proposed and supported—more equal to meet the exigencies at home and more capable of affording efficient aid to its friends abroad. These are very difficult conditions to be carried out, and can scarcely expect a full accomplishment. To combine the liberty of Italy with the aggrandisement of the Pope is a task above the powers of Louis Napoleon himself. A few years back, indeed, the attempt might not have seemed so utterly hopeless; but there is now throughout the peninsula generally such an amount of political knowledge that any effort to impose mock concessions or simulated liberties on the people would be inevitable failure.

There is nothing more curious in the present crisis than the "waiting" policy of all the actors. Austria waits for the fulfilment of the Villafranca compact. France waits for Italy to pronounce her wishes. Italy waits for some expression of the Emperor to guide her counsels. Even the banished Dukes are waiting. One of them at Paris, by the advice of the Emperor, patiently watches the course of events, and "waits" on fortune. The game is exactly in that nice state that he who moves a piece must of necessity give advantage to his opponent. The Tuscan legislators would appear fully aware of the fact, for no sooner had they manifested the great expression of their will, and decreed the annexation to Piedmont, than they prorogued the Assembly *sine die*. It was virtually declaring "we have done our part calmly and legally. In our manifesto we have proclaimed to the world the will of Tuscany. On others fall the blame if this will be slighted and this decree thwarted."

The fear of Austria yet weighs heavily over the Italian people, far too heavily to admit of their legislating for the future in that spirit of calm and moderation so essential to their welfare. It was well said by a great living diplomatist that the radical fault of the treaties of 1815 was that all the precautions and all the provisions were directed against France, as if she alone could ever endanger the peace of Europe. Now a very similar mistake is at this hour impelling the Italians to concentrate all their force and direct all their energies against Austrian aggression, and this at the very moment that sixty thousand Frenchmen are encamped on their soil, and the most popular Sovereign of the peninsula dares not to declare his will without permission from the Tailorers.

We declare, without the slightest qualification or reserve, that at no period since 1815 was Italy so much under Austrian dominance as she is now under French. Piedmont could not be more in surveillance if it was a department of the Empire. The acts of the Ministers, the press, the orders to the land and sea forces, are all submitted to French control. To relieve himself from the display of this dominance—not from its reality—the French Emperor desires a congress. With the Great Powers associated in the work of regenerating Italy, he would exercise all the influence, while escaping all the odium, of any unpopular measures. Lord John is apparently unwilling to perform in a drama where a very insignificant post would be assigned him, so that he, too, "waits" to see what new turn events may take.

Many men think that, as the character of our age is to give an immense importance to the *fait accompli*, the true policy would be for Victor Emmanuel to accept the declared rule of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, and at once occupy the Duchies with his forces. The act of annexation thus ratified, and the peoples thus commingled, what Congress would attempt to sever them? Would a knot of diplomatists sitting at Zurich or elsewhere continue to insist that these countries should return to the rule of Sovereigns whose sway they have pronounced unjust and iniquitous, and accept the guidance of men they have stigmatised throughout Europe? Is it possible for any man to imagine that this would be the pacification of Italy, or that either prince or people could so forget the past as to work harmoniously and happily together?

It may be that the policy of Europe, the balance of power, or some such subtlety, require that Piedmont should not attain the strength and proportions of a first or even second rate power. It may be that a strong kingdom stretching from the Gulf of Genoa to the Adriatic might so turn the scales in any alliance as to disconcert the plans of those who legislate for the whole world. It may be, as some pretend, that England, of all the States of Europe, would be the great gainer by an Italy strong enough to assert her independence and preserve inviolate the form of a constitutional government. At all events, it is not too much to ask that in disposing of the future of Italy some thought should be bestowed upon the Italians themselves, and not all the care and all the foresight for the other States of the Continent.

As the expression of Tuscany on the subject of the exclusion of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine has been called in question by certain journals, English and French, it may be as well to state that, on a classification of the voters, we find one Prince, thirteen Marquises, seventeen Counts, these including all the great historic names of Tuscany—Strozzi, Corsini, Borghese, Piccolomini, Caponi, Gherardesca, Torregiani, Pazzi, Perugini, Recasoli, and Ridolfi; while nearly every man of celebrity in the liberal professions is also inscribed on the same scroll. Adami and Fenzi represent the capitalists.

In defiance of all this, the last telegram from Zurich tells us the question of the Duchies will be decided between the Cabinets of France and Austria, without other intervention.

As to "Nostra povera Irlanda," as one of the Italian papers calls Venice, we hear nothing more, the project to purchase it from Austria having apparently fallen to the ground.

It is stated that 4000 women and 5500 children, the families of the soldiers of her Majesty's service in India, will embark in the course of the next two months to join their husbands and fathers in that country, from whom they have been separated ever since the breaking out of the Indian mutiny.

INTRODUCTION OF CAMELS INTO BRAZIL.—By the exertions of M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire and the Société d'Acclimatation (of which he is President) a troop of ten camels and some Arab horses have been sent from Algiers to Brazil, at the earnest desire of the Government of the latter country, in which are vast plains, where, during the whole summer, not a drop of rain falls, and across which the transport of goods by horses is almost impossible.

## TRADES UNIONS AND STRIKES.

(Concluded from page 217.)

IN 1831 the newly-formed union of the woollen trade of Yorkshire commenced operations by ordering the workmen employed by Messrs. Gott of Leeds (who had just erected an enormous new mill for weaving fine cloths) to strike for an advance; the firm resisted for a while, but, being unsupported by the other masters, ultimately yielded, taking on as many weavers as they required for their old work, but, indisposed to risk any more capital in the trade, disposed of all the machinery of their new mill. The other manufacturers in turn succumbed to the union, but commenced sending out work to the adjacent villages. On this the committee ordered them to get their spinning and weaving done in Leeds alone. One master actually pledged himself to weave and spin all the cloth he made on his own premises, and at union prices, and kept his word; but he reduced his manufacturing two-thirds, and scumbled and slubbed for country manufacturers, by which his weavers' earnings were reduced from 17s. to 7s.; and his spinners from 27s. to 10s. After three months' endurance they petitioned him to return to the old plan, which he imperatively declined. The union ordered one large establishment to abandon piecework and pay every workman a guinea a week. They persisted, although it was shown to them that under the piece system the men earned 23s. At the end of the week the firm found that they had got fifteen shillings worth of work for their guinea. On representing this to the committee, they were told they must not keep books! One can hardly credit that such tyranny could be submitted to by employers, but it was. A bolder course was adopted by Messrs. Hyde and Derham, of Dolphinhole, who, when their combers struck, resisted them single-handed. The union expended £4000 in the struggle, which resulted in the wool-combing machine, by which the labour of the men was superseded, and the combination destroyed. The Builders' Union, anxious to try their strength, in the spring of 1833 commenced operations in Manchester and Liverpool by demanding an abandonment of the contract system—a demand with which the majority of the masters complied. Next came a series of regulations equalising wages, limiting apprentices, or the use of machinery, and various other matters, which the masters were assured were as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. This roused the master builders; they united in the determination to employ only those who signed a declaration that they would not belong to any trade union. A general turn out ensued, which lasted six months. In vain the masters attempted to introduce hands from the country; the union pickets prevented them reaching their work. A builders' parliament of two hundred and seventy-five delegates met at Manchester; but a bill of £3000 for expenses soon cooled their ardour in that direction. After losing £72,000 in wages, and spending £18,000 of the earnings of others, the men voted the combination a nuisance, and requested work on the old terms. But it was too late: many of the proposed works had been abandoned; machines had come into use, and strangers supplied their places. The consequence of this strike may be imagined from the fact that one master builder paid £11,000 less in timber duty alone that year than the previous one. The Great Preston strike of 1836 originated in a desire on the part of the Preston operatives to have their wages assimilated with those paid at Bolton; the masters offered an advance of ten per cent on condition of the men separating from the union; these terms were rejected, and 600 spinners turned out, necessitating the discharge of 8500 workpeople. In two months' time the streets were crowded with beggars, and the workhouses besieged by applicants for relief; the spinners receiving five shillings per week from the union, the piecers two shillings, while the rest of the workers depended on the charity of their employers for a meal. Matters grew still worse, and the millowners threw open their mills, abiding by their former offer. The hands rushed in eagerly enough, but the absence of the spinners rendered their presence useless; non-unionists gradually came forward, and, after a contest of five months, the supplies from the union failing altogether, work was resumed throughout Preston, but two hundred of the old spinners were compelled to leave the town, their places being occupied by newcomers. During this period three persons were known to have died of starvation. The operatives had pawned all that was pawnable, were in arrears for rent, and in debt to the shopkeepers, many of whom were ruined, the loss altogether occasioned by the strike being estimated at £180,000. In the same year (1836) the colliers of Lanarkshire struck for an advance and obtained it. Next year came a commercial crisis. They refused to allow of any reduction, and remained unemployed from June to October, raising the price of coal during a period of unexampled distress to such an extent that Glasgow was taxed to the amount of £400,000 over the fair price for the article. At length the ironmasters equipped a body of police, and, aided by them and the military, introduced a number of starved-out weavers into the collieries, who were only too glad to earn five shillings a day in place of four and sixpence a week. This was during the great Glasgow strike, when some 50,000 men of different trades remained idle in the streets of that town. The cotton-spinners kept out for sixteen weeks, and sacrificed £70,000 in wages, to resist the reduction of their pay, claiming to receive as much during a period of uncommon distress as they had insisted upon at a time of extraordinary prosperity. The millowners were victorious, gaining fifty instead of sixteen per cent, as they had first proposed.

In 1853 the engineers throughout the country combined to obtain a cessation of overtime and piecework, a reduction of the hours of labour, and the abandonment of machine-making machines; to these demands the masters replied by insisting upon every man signing a document, repudiating any connection with the "Amalgamated Engineers," or any such society. The Union boasted a fund of £25,000, and ordered non-compliance; but, after fifteen weeks' battle, came to the conclusion that "hostile resistance of labour against capital is not calculated to enhance the condition of the labourer," and so struck their colours. The following year the operatives of Preston struck for an advance of ten per cent, returning to their looms at the old terms after a contest of seven months; the only satisfaction received by them for the hardships undergone being the assurance of one of the delegates that, under whatever character a future contest might take place, it would never, so disgraced were all concerned, be called a "Ten per Cent Movement." In 1856 the shipwrights of Limehouse expended £4000 in vainly resisting an alteration in their meal hours, by which they themselves were the gainers; and in 1857 the cabinetmakers of Liverpool succumbed to their masters, after holding out twenty-three weeks. How the London cab strike ended everybody knows.

What good strikes have ever done it would be difficult to say: the evil is on record. They have driven calico-printing from Belfast, carpet-manufacturing (to some extent) from Kidderminster, shawl-printing from Manchester, and transferred the staple of Leeds to the factories of the west of England. The artisans of Canterbury banished the silk trade to London; from thence it has been driven to Coventry, Paisley, Norwich, and Macclesfield; and the Spitalfields weaver, instead of earning his five pounds weekly, is the worst employed, and worst paid artisan of the day. The resistance of the Irish nailers to the introduction of Robinson's machine transferred the trade to Birmingham; the Dublin confederacy of printers so disgusted the first man who had the spirit to start as a publisher that, after he had established a flourishing business, and appointed agents in America, Canada, and New Zealand, he actually threw all up, and confined his attention to buying and selling the publications of London houses. The power of the Irish trades unions was extraordinary. Once a drayman was assigned to a horse, or a boatman to a canal barge, the only way to get rid of the man was to sell the boat or animal! No wonder that O'Connell owned that combination had wrought more evil to Ireland than even absenteeism and Saxon maladministration. Calico-printing, dyeing, and calendering was once one of the most extensive and remunerative trades in the metropolis; it is now nearly extinct. Shoemaking has been driven to Daventry, Wellingborough, and Northampton. Strikes forced the master tailors to break up the combination of journeymen—perhaps the most perfect that ever existed—and led to the introduction of women, slopwork, and machinery. To the same cause we are indebted for the power-loom, self-acting mule, barrel making and welding machine, sawing-mills, moulding, morticing, and sash-making machines, and various others, forced upon capitalists by the necessity of obtaining something more tractable and to be depended on than flesh and blood.

AT LEICESTER, on Tuesday, a county meeting was held in connection with the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge and Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, his Grace the Duke of Rutland in the chair. Lord John Manners, in moving the first resolution, remarked that the increase of the Colonial Episcopate in eighteen years, till it had equalled the whole Episcopate of England and Wales, was a most wonderful fact.

On Friday se'nnight the Lord Bishop of London preached a sermon to the poor inmates of St. Pancras Workhouse. The Bishop, in a recent visit to St. Pancras Workhouse, accompanied by Mrs. Tait, was so struck with the extreme cleanliness and decorum of its aged inmates that, at the request of the chaplain, the Rev. J. K. Jennings, his Lordship promised to visit them again, and to preach to them, which he did in the vestry-hall, which was completely filled by the inmates and the local authorities. The poor people appeared highly gratified at the privilege thus afforded to them.

THE MUTINY ON BOARD THE "MARLBOROUGH."—Four seamen, charged with being the ringleaders in the late outbreak at Castlemare, on board the *Marlborough*, Captain Lord Frederick Kerr, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, were tried by a court-martial which assembled on board her Majesty's ship *Hibernia* in Valetta harbour on the 25th of August, and of which court Rear-Admiral Codrington sat as president. The prisoners pleaded "Not guilty," and after the examination of eight or nine witnesses, chiefly officers, in support of the charge, it was held not to be made out to the extent expected, and on the 26th three were condemned to receive fifty lashes each and two years' imprisonment for mutinous conduct, and the fourth to one year's imprisonment. These four seemed to have been picked out from some 300 or 400, and identified chiefly by their voices, as the decks were in darkness from the closing of the ports.

## THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Consort, with their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred and Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, arrived at one o'clock on Monday afternoon at Buckingham Palace from Osborne. At half-past eight o'clock her Majesty and his Royal Highness, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, and attended by the Royal suite, left Buckingham Palace for the King's-cross station of the Great Northern Railway, to proceed to Edinburgh, en route for Balmoral. The Royal party occupied four of the Queen's carriages, and were escorted by a detachment of hussars. In attendance were Lady Churchill, the Hon. Georgina Cathcart, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, and Sir James Clark.

The Queen arrived at the North-Eastern Junction outside the walls of the city of York at ten minutes after two o'clock. Her Majesty was attended throughout the journey from King's-cross by Mr. Hussey Packer, M.P., deputy-chairman, and Mr. Astell, M.P., one of the directors, of the Great Northern Railway. At Biggleswade, where the first stoppage for water took place, her Majesty expressed her perfect satisfaction with the arrangements made for her convenience and comfort. Shortly afterwards the curtains of the Royal carriage were drawn, the lights dimmed, and her Majesty retired to rest. The train stopped at the appointed stations—viz., Peterborough, Newark, and Doncaster; but the Royal travellers made no sign at either place, and were not disturbed.

The Queen alighted at St. Margaret's station at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, and immediately proceeded through the Park to Holyrood amid the acclamations of her Scottish subjects. The Prince of Wales met his illustrious parents at St. Margaret's station. The Queen's arrival was announced by a Royal salute from the Castle heights. The journey throughout was performed without the slightest interruption.

The Queen left Holyrood at four o'clock in the afternoon for Dalkeith Palace, the seat of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch. Upon her return at half-past six o'clock her Majesty drove to the west end of Princes-street, a short distance afterwards returned to Holyrood.

On Wednesday morning the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Princess Louise, and Princess Helena, left Holyrood Palace at a quarter to nine o'clock, and proceeded through the Park to St. Margaret's station, where a special train was in readiness to convey the Royal party northwards to Banchory. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales accompanied his illustrious parents to the railway station, and, having awaited their departure, afterwards returned to Holyrood. The Queen's train left St. Margaret's at nine o'clock precisely, proceeded over the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway to Larbert Junction, where the directors of the Scottish Central Railway took charge of her Majesty and conveyed the Royal party onwards to Perth, at which city the train arrived a few minutes after eleven o'clock. From Perth her Majesty proceeded over the Scottish North-Eastern Railway to Aberdeen, stopping only once by the way, at the Bridge of Dun, and arriving at the junction of the Deeside Railway at ten minutes before two o'clock—five minutes before the time appointed. From Aberdeen to Banchory the run occupied half an hour, and, after the Royal party had partaken of luncheon at the railway station, her Majesty started for Balmoral, where the illustrious travellers arrived about six o'clock in the evening. Before leaving Banchory her Majesty expressed, through Mr. Seymour Clarke, general manager of the Great Northern Railway, her sense of the admirable manner in which the journey from London, over various intervening lines of railway, had been performed.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will join the Queen and the Prince Consort at Balmoral in about ten days.

Earl Granville will relieve Sir George Grey in official attendance upon her Majesty about the 14th of September.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has left Dover for Germany. His Royal Highness is accompanied by Colonel Clifton.

His Excellency the Bavarian Minister and the Baroness de Cetto have left the residence of the Legation in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, for Munich, on a brief leave of absence.

The Marquis of Lansdowne left Lansdowne House a few days since for his villa at Richmond. The noble and venerable Marquis has quite recovered from his recent indisposition.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley have arrived at Taymouth Castle, Perthshire, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane.

Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor have left town to join the Duchess of Sutherland at Trentham, whence the Duchess and the Earl and Lady Constance proceed to Dunrobin Castle, N.B.

The Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., has joined the family circle assembled with the Marchioness of Abercorn at Brocket Hall, Herts.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have left town on a visit to Sir William and Lady Middleton, Shrubland Park, near Ipswich.

Lord and Lady Chelmsford and the Hon. Miss Thesiger are expected at the family residence in Eaton-square at the end of the week from a tour in Switzerland.

Lord and Lady John Russell and family left town on Tuesday last for Abergeldie Castle, N.B.

The Right Hon. the Speaker and Lady Charlotte Denison have arrived within the last few days at the right hon. gentleman's shooting-box in the north of Scotland. A marriage is arranged between Mr. William George Granville Vernon Harcourt, son of the Rev. W. V. Harcourt, Canon of York, and grandson of the late Archbishop of York, and Miss Lister, daughter of Lady Theresa Lewis, stepdaughter of Sir George O. Lewis, and niece of the Earl of Clarendon and Lord John Russell.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, on Thursday week, prorogued the Convocation of the province of Canterbury, pursuant to the Royal writ, to Friday, October 28.

The Bishop of Oxford on Sunday consecrated a piece of ground added to the ancient churchyard of St. Leonard's, in the parish of Aston Clinton, Bucks.

The Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam has given up to the wardens of St. John's Church, Peterborough, twenty pews belonging to him in that edifice.

The first stained-glass window has been completed in the south aisle of Gloucester Cathedral, to the memory of Mrs. Ellis, of Minsterworth, and was executed by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, of London.

The Bishop of Oxford on Tuesday consecrated the new church of St. James, Gerrard's-cross, Bucks. It has been erected at a great expense by the Misses Reid, of Portland-place, as a memorial of their late brother, General Reid, of the Life Guards, who was M.P. for Windsor.

The first stone of a new district church for the thickly-peopled suburb of Heigham, Norwich, was laid on Wednesday. In aid of the building fund the Bishop of the diocese has made the handsome donation of £500, in two yearly payments of £250.

The Ven. Archdeacon of Ely, who recently met his death in the passes of the Pyrenees, was buried on Sunday, the 21st ult., in the south-east corner of the cemetery at Luchon, the service being performed by the French Protestant pastor of Toulouse.

A new church, dedicated to St. Paul, is in course of erection for Haggerstone, in the densely-populated district of Shoreditch, under the direction of Mr. A. W. Blomfield, the architect. The Rev. William Stone will be the minister of the new church.

A new church, dedicated to St. Clement, at Nethells, near Birmingham, was consecrated on Tuesday by the Bishop of Worcester. The poor inhabitants of the neighbourhood have subscribed £50 in pence towards the building fund.

TESTIMONIALS.—The parishioners of Great and Little Ryburgh have presented to the Rev. Augustus Hemsworth a handsome silver cup, richly chased with rose, shamrock, and thistle, gilt inside, bearing on one side Mr. Hemsworth's coat of arms; on the other the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Augustus B. Hemsworth, as a mark of esteem, by the parishioners of Great and Little Ryburgh, on his leaving them. A.D. 1859."—The friends of the Rev. William Stafford Finch, the Curate of St. Peter's Church, De Beauvoir Town, have presented to him, as a mark of their esteem for his earnest labours in his ministry, a purse of sixty guineas. This is the second testimonial Mr. Finch has had presented to him during his ministry at this church.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. T. Sheepshanks to be Rural Dean of Monks Kirby, Worcester; Rev. J. S. Hodgson, Rector of Ailston, to be Rural Dean of Wighton, in the diocese of Carlisle; Rev. W. Drake, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Coventry, to be Rural Dean of Coventry; Rev. G. C. Rowden to be Precentor of Chichester Cathedral; Rev. P. Champeys to be Rector of Badsworth, Yorkshire; Rev. T. J. Monson to be Rector of Kirby-under-Dale, near Pocklington, Yorkshire; Rev. D. Oliver to be Incumbent of the Episcopal Chapel, Inverness, N.B.; Rev. S. H. L. Warner to be Incumbent of Little Walsingham, Norfolk; Rev. C. J. Langhorne to be Diocesan Chaplain in the diocese of Edinburgh; Rev. J. Palmer to be Chaplain of the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's; Rev. T. K. Richmond to be Lecturer of St. George's, Great Yarmouth; Rev. J. M. Maynard to be Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Matlock.



## THE LARGE PRINT.

## THE PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, AT PARIS.

THE beautiful four-page Engraving of the Palace of the Tuileries we this day present to our readers will have more than usual interest in their eyes from the great amount of political importance attached to the deliberations that took place under its roof. After those of the Court of St. James, the diplomatic proceedings of the Court of the Tuileries naturally engross the largest share of the attention of the British public. For this reason, and because the Tuileries is a building which has played in its time so many parts, which has seen the triumph in France of all parties and of all régimes—Republicanism and Democracy, Monarchy and Empire—which has had so many masters and so many slaves, it merits the large space we have allotted to it in our Illustration, which is, moreover, so strikingly accurate that nothing short of a visit to Paris could place this remarkable edifice more graphically before the eyes of the spectator.

Our View of the Palace is taken from the side which looks on to the gardens. The other façade is opposite the new Louvre, and looks upon the Place du Carrousel. The pavilion on the right hand of the spectator is the Pavillon de Flora, which commands a view of the River Seine; while that on his left is the Pavillon Marsan, which falls into line with the beautiful Rue de Rivoli. The gardens, of great extent, continue, with the simple interruption of the finest Place in Europe—the Place de la Concorde—to the Champs Elysées, and so on to the Triumphal Arch, which terminates the magnificent view witnessed to perfection from the centre pavilion (the Pavillon de l'Horloge) of the Palace. The style of architecture cannot be classed under any particular denomination; the earlier parts may be taken as good specimens of the revived Italian style of the sixteenth century. The columns on the lower story are of the Ionic Order; those on the second of the Corinthian; and those on the third of the Composite—all adapted to the style of the epoch, the Ionic ones bearing bands and other sculptured ornaments which prevail in buildings of that date. The extreme length of the façade is 336 yards.

As many of our readers are aware, the Palace of the Tuileries took its name from having been built on a ground formerly occupied by tileworks (*tuileries*). The original portions of the building were constructed in the sixteenth century by Philippe Delorme, the actual ground floor of the centre pavilion being the work of that able architect. Buland, Ducerceau, and other architects of renown, added at different periods other portions, the most handsome of which were erected during the reign of Henry IV. But the Tuileries remained incomplete till the reign of Louis XIV., who instructed Louis Leveau and François d'Orbay to give an appearance of regularity to the different parts of the Palace. Nevertheless, the Tuileries did not become a Royal residence till the minority of Louis XV., who, however, as soon as he became master of his actions, removed his Court to Versailles. Louis XVI. inhabited the Palace from the 5th of October, 1789, and since that period the Tuileries have continued to be the seat of the executive power. The principal souvenirs attached to this edifice are therefore those of Napoleon I., Louis XVIII., Charles X., Louis Philippe, and Napoleon III.; for previously to the nineteenth century there are very few historical or political recollections connected with this place.

During the reign of the present Emperor a great many improvements have been made in the exterior of the Palace, with which we are at present concerned; the Imperial private apartments, on the right hand of the Grand Pavillon, having been recently rebuilt, and the façade generally put in order. Moreover, the private grounds (as they were called, although perfectly open to view in every direction), which were formerly very limited in size, have now been made to comprise a section of the garden advancing to a little beyond the two parallel fountains seen in our Engraving. This alteration was rendered necessary for the convenience of the Imperial family, and more especially for the health of the young Prince, who frequently plays there when his illustrious parents are in town, when this part of the gardens is closed. At other periods, and even during the recent illuminations, the whole of the ornamental grounds are thrown open to the enjoyment of the public, who have also access by tickets easily obtained to the interior of the Palace when the Imperial family is absent. The gardens themselves, which are separated from the Rue de Rivoli by a handsome iron railing with gilt spear-heads, are a great point of attraction to all persons visiting Paris. They are kept in the most admirable order; are tastefully ornamented with statues, fountains, rich flower-beds, and orange-trees; and the elegance of the persons who frequent them, and the great numbers of children coquettishly dressed with the characteristic French taste playing about in all directions, render it a charming lounge. During the summer, also, concerts in the open air are given, in a spot surrounded by very ancient oaks and with seats (handsome painted iron chairs, resembling cane) arranged as in an amphitheatre. These concerts are much frequented by the *beau monde*, and the music of the regiments of the Imperial Guard leaves nothing to be desired in the way of harmony and execution.

In a notice like the present we have not space to enumerate the statues, paintings, &c., contained in the Palace and gardens. The ordinary Paris Handbooks will satisfy the curiosity of such of our readers as desire to become acquainted with those details. We may mention, however, that the decorations of the State apartments are very magnificent, more especially the Salle des Maréchaux, which occupies the whole of the Pavillon de l'Horloge, and contains a large collection of full-length portraits of the Marshals of France.

## THE PRINCE IMPERIAL OF FRANCE.

OUR Portrait of his Imperial Highness Napoleon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph Bonaparte represents the little Prince in his costume of a Grenadier of the Guard, full uniform. Ever since his nomination by his august father to the army he has usually appeared in a soldier's dress on occasions relating to military ceremonies—at reviews, at the reception of his comrades the *enfants de troupe* on his fête-day, and more recently at the return of the troops to Paris, when he wore the simple kepi, or undress-cap as we should call it, in place of the bear-skin hat. He seems very proud of his uniform, and already salutes in true soldierly style. A pretty statuette of

the Prince returning a salute by holding his little hand up to his kepi has just been published in Paris. The heir to the throne of France is in his fourth year, having been born on the 16th of March, 1856. It is a youthful age to be already an officer in the Guards, but as, according to the custom in such cases, he will have an establishment at the age of seven, when his education will cease to be confined to females, it is necessary that his promotion should be rapid, and in advance of his age. As may be expected, the Emperor and Empress seem devotedly attached to their son, and not even the restraint of ceremonial occasions prevents them from conferring their affectionate caresses on his Imperial Highness, the "hope of the dynasty," and the future Napoleon IV.

## DINNER TO MR. BONHAM CARTER, M.P., AND MR. LEFEVRE, AT WINCHESTER.

THE Corn Exchange at Winchester is a handsome structure, which meets the eye in passing through Jewry-street to the High-street from the Railway Station. Great inconvenience having been experienced from the open corn market being held in the square, a company was formed from the leading agriculturists of the district, who obtained an Act of Parliament to remove the market; and this building was erected, from the designs of the late Mr. O. B. Carter, and opened in 1838, as the Corn Exchange and Cattle Market, and was a great improvement on the old state of things. The rear of the building towards the cattle-yard was appropriated to stores, and a quadrangular space of sixty-four feet on each side was partly inclosed, leaving an open central circle, and round this circle stands for the sale of produce were placed. The great reduction in the price of

enthusiastic plaudits, and said he commenced to serve them twelve years ago as the advocate of civil, religious, and commercial freedom. These principles had progressed, though it was foretold that the ruin of England would be the consequence. Civil freedom had been accorded to a small section of their fellow-subjects, the Jews, and they had wiped away the last mark of intolerance upon the statute-book with advantage to all. When he first became their member commercial freedom was on an unstable foundation. Sir Robert Peel had just laid a new corner-stone, and now what did they see? Why, the farmers, instead of being ruined, were well to do, and at that moment he could look round and see a great and extensive improvement made for the special accommodation of gentlemen who were fighting their own battle successfully against the whole world (loud cheers). Mr. Bonham Carter then alluded to the successful progress of religious liberty and to the state of parties in the House of Commons. The House itself, he said, had not inaptly been compared to an elephant which could pick up a sixpence or wheel a 68-pounder; and it had a mass of business to do every year of which the public took little notice, some two hundred private bills being passed every year relating to railways, docks, and so forth, which taxed the energy of many members to the utmost. With respect to the parties in the House, there had been a cry raised, "Measures not men!" He would, however, rather say, "Measures and men, and men by their measures!" The Liberal party could not but accept the challenge thrown down to them at the last election, and replace the Ministry which only doled out to the people reforms which the necessities of the times or the sense of expediency to their party drove them to do by another Ministry formed on the broadest basis, and who he hoped would give a measure of substantial reform, which he should gladly assist to carry; and in his legislative capacity in general he hoped to deserve their praise by efforts if not by ability, and to do honour to their trust as long as they should confer it upon him (Great cheering).

Mr. Lefevre returned thanks in an effective speech; and Sir Francis Baring, Sir J. C. Jervoise, Mr. T. G. Baring, the Rev. W. Thorn, Mr. C. Wright, Mr. H. Moody, and Mr. Falvey likewise addressed the meeting, which separated much gratified at the success which had attended their gathering.

Our Engraving is from a sketch by Mr. R. Baigent, jun., of Winchester.

## PARTRIDGE-SHOOTING.

WHEN the grouse-shooter has had his "heather edge" taken off him, and returns to the quiet of home, after his wild existence among bothies, brackens, and whisky, it is astonishing with what zest he falls back upon the joys of partridge-shooting. These "bright-eyed" birds have long been a theme for versifiers, and a sort of domestic deity among the squires, only to be shot by the privileged.

Sidney Smith, speaking out of the fulness of his Yorkshire experience, might well say that it mattered little whether he bound up the sick and clothed the naked, in his parish, if he was known to smite the partridge. Nothing could then save him from being stigmatised as a "Jacobin." The quietness of the sport furnishes its greatest fascination. Sir Fowell Buxton cared, as he said, for little else than "negroes and partridges." Sir Robert Peel had many a pleasant by-day at Drayton Manor among them, with only his daughter and his gamekeeper by his side; and a friend found Lord Althorp busy cleaning his gun in anticipation within a very few hours after the Grey Ministry had gone out.

As a shot Sir Robert was hardly to be excelled, and the late Sir Richard Sutton had hardly a peer in his day. Mr. Osbaldeston, too, must not be forgotten, and his matches in the Dukery and at Six-mile Bottom. This year there is the most abundant promise everywhere, but the recent drought will make the turnip-fields uncommonly bare. Dogs have been "quoted at a premium," and £15 has been a very common price during the last few weeks. You hardly meet with a Ponto now, and the name only lives in Mr. Thackeray's works. Rap and Dash, too, have very much died out in one sex, as Flora has done in the other; and Dons and Besses are as plentiful as Almas were in the Registrar's books during the Crimean War.

## THE PARIS FETES.—PASSAGE OF THE TURCOS.

THIS was almost the last appearance in public of the Turcos, whose presence in Paris has created so great a sensation. They received a good share of the ovation as they passed along the Boulevards, and were evidently delighted with all they saw, although they are generally very cautious in giving any outward signs of admiration. They take everything as a matter of course, as if nothing came amiss to them, and with the ease which distinguishes the Arab character. The National Guard, whose clean and orderly appearance attracted their attention, they took for a regiment of officers. The Turcos will all remember their visit to Paris with pleasure, for it is the dream of the Arab's life, and was their watchword on the battle-field during the Italian campaign. Their dream has been realised. One of them, when asked if he was pleased with the capital of France, replied, "Bono Paris! joli! y rester volontiers trois ans!" (Beautiful Paris! I would willingly remain there three years.) But their stay has been short in the land of their admiration. They left Paris on the 18th ult. for Toulon, on their way back to Algeria, where they will have to describe as eye-witnesses to their fellow-countrymen the glories of the French arms and the splendours of the French capital.

## TURCO MUSICIANS AT THE CAMP OF ST. MAUR.

DURING our visit to the quarters of the Turcos at the Camp of St. Maur (of which we gave a general View in our Number of the 20th of August) we were struck by the sounds of strange music just begun in the midst of a crowded circle of spectators, kept back with difficulty by the sentinels on duty. The public curiosity was excusable, as the band really deserved to be seen as well as heard. We, of course, had never assisted at a similar concert. The orchestra, if we may employ the term as primitively as possible, was composed of three reed flutes having six holes, and called by the Arabs *kardas*. These instruments, played in harmony, produced a sound very similar to that of the Scotch bagpipe, or the *binou* of Brittany. The accompaniment consisted of two large drums, or *ganga*, which the performers struck on one side with a sort of rod, and on the other



A BEAUCE

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL OF FRANCE.

glass of late years induced the shareholders still further to improve the property and to remodel the quadrangle; a design for covering in the whole with an iron and glass roof, by Mr. John Colson, architect, of Winchester, was adopted, and carried into execution by Mr. C. Fielder, builder, of Bar End. Great praise is due to the builder for his exertions in getting the work through in time to allow of the festival of Wednesday week to be held there, the large space being effectually covered in with Hartley's rough plate glass, supplied by Mr. H. W. Frampton, whose stores are in part of the building.

The great dinner of Wednesday week was got up by the Liberal electors to celebrate the successful issue of the last general election. Their tried representative, Mr. Bonham Carter, who had served them so faithfully for twelve years, was again returned, though only by a small majority. Mr. Lefevre, though a most promising young man, son of the late able Chief of the Poor-law Board, and nephew of Lord Eversley, the late Speaker of the House of Commons, could not secure a seat for himself, but he contributed materially to the success of his friend Mr. Bonham Carter, and left a most favourable impression in the city.

The new and impromptu dining-room was decorated in charming style by evergreens and flowers round the pillars, and a profusion of flags and banners. Over the chair and at the entrance were inscribed "Welcome;" "Jervoise and Russell, 1790;" "Bonham Carter and Reform;" "Crowder and Pigott, 1841;" "Carter and Independence;" "Lefevre—Progressive Improvement;" "Commercial Reform." The dinner (a cold collation) and wines were supplied by Mr. Crate, of the Market Inn, in good style. Andrew Crawford, Esq., M.D., presided, supported by Mr. Bonham Carter, M.P., and Mr. G. S. Lefevre (the guests of the evening); Sir F. Baring, Bart., M.P.; Sir J. C. Jervoise, Bart., M.P.; Mr. T. G. Baring, M.P., &c. About 400 persons sat down.

On the removal of the cloth the usual loyal toasts of "The Queen," "The Prince Consort," &c., having been honoured, Captain Buckley returned thanks for the Navy, and expressed a hope that, as we had finer ships and more ships than any other nation, we should also soon have a standing reserve of seamen, because they could not be made off-hand, like soldiers, in a few weeks.

The Chairman, in proposing "The healths of [Mr. Bonham Carter and Mr. Lefevre]," observed that the former was now tried and found to be a fair representative of the honest and rational Liberalism of this country; and his exclusion from the House of Commons would be deplored not only by the electors of Winchester, but by all sensible men who wished to see working members in the House of Commons; and Mr. Shaw Lefevre would do credit to Winchester or any constituency which made him its representative.

Mr. Bonham Carter, in returning thanks, was received with





TURCO MUSICIANS AT THE CAMP OF ST. MAUR.—FROM A DRAWING BY E. MORIN.

with a soft cork, or even with the fingers. Between these five performers a couple of *virtuosi* were hammering with little baguettes two tamborines formed of a skin stretched on dishes which appeared to be either of wood or clay. The measure of the *kardas* or flutes, which is at first very slow, and the nasal sound of their music,

produced rather a disagreeable effect; but as the "motive" recommenced again and again with accelerated time one seemed to be seized with a sort of giddy excitement, attributable, no doubt, to the monotony of the air and its very long continuance. The drummers were twice relieved during the time we remained at this

droll concert. Moreover, the Turcos who were looking on seemed much agitated, and underwent a series of slow but nervous and jerking movements, and would doubtless, if the music had continued much longer, have given themselves the pleasure of one of those Arab dances which begin with an almost imperceptible shivering and



ENTRY OF THE ARMY OF ITALY INTO PARIS.—THE PASSAGE OF THE TURCOS.—FROM A DRAWING BY E. MORIN.



terminate with convulsions. We even remarked, shortly afterwards, in passing along the tents, some few of the Turcos, who, by simply striking their hands in measure, set a number of their comrades dancing. Undoubtedly these sounds, so unpleasant to the European ear, are a sweet symphony for the Arabs, and recall to their memory agreeable souvenirs of their absent tribes.

The Arab music, that is to say, a full orchestra, comprises other instruments than those seen in our Illustration, which represents simply the Turco band as it performed under the walls of the Castle of Vincennes. Among these may be cited the *rebab*, a violin with two strings, one of which serves for the bass; the *gasnah*, or short reed flute, with holes varying in number with the taste of the performer; the *tur*, a sort of tabor; and sundry clay vessels, covered with parchment and half filled with pebbles, the music of which, when well shaken, contributes to complete the harmony that so much delights and so sensibly affects the Arabian dilettanti.

Such is the force of habit that these children of the desert cannot find any charm in our European music, which makes no impression upon them whatever, and which they affirm to be monotonous, insipid, and without character.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 4.—11th Sunday after Trinity. Moon's first quarter, 4h. 5m., a.m.  
MONDAY, 5.—Comte died, 1857.  
TUESDAY, 6.—Riots at Nottingham, 1854.  
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Eunuchus.  
THURSDAY, 8.—Fall of Sebastopol, 1855.  
FRIDAY, 9.—Conference of the Evangelical Alliance at Berlin, 1857.  
SATURDAY, 10.—The Allies enter Sebastopol, 1855.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 10 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 35	6 57	7 24	7 57	8 29	9 25	10 11
10 11	10 55	11 35	—	0 14	0 41	1 12

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—THE CONTESTED ELECTION** every night, and for the last week but one. Monday, August 29 Tuesday, and Wednesday, to commence at Seven, with THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE; after which, at Eight, THE CONTESTED ELECTION: Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Compton, Mr. Buckstone, and Mrs. C. Mathews. To be followed by HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR; Moley, Mr. Charles Mathews. Concluding with a Ballet, HALLOWEEN, by the Leclercs. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, commencing with HALLOWEEN at Seven; at Eight THE CONTESTED ELECTION; after which OUT OF SIGHT OUT OF MIND. Concluding with A DAUGHTER TO MARRY.

**GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.**—The Last Six Nights of the Christy's Minstrels. Immense Success.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, to commence with the CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS in Three Parts. To conclude with a Drama.

**ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE.**—McCullum's Great Anglo-Saxon Circus—Two Performances daily, commencing at Three and Eight p.m. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, GRAND GALA DAY, in honour of a visit from the Scholars of the Duke of York's School, upon which occasion extra attractions will be offered to the Patrons of the Royal Alhambra.

**CRYSTAL PALACE SEASON TICKETS.** at the uniform rate of HALF-A-GUINEA each, admitting from the 1st of September until the 1st of May, 1860, may now be had at the Crystal Palace; 2, Exeter Hall; at the Railway Stations; and the usual Agents.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, September 10th. Monday, open at 9. Tuesday, open at 10. Display of Great Fountains, and entire series of Waterworks. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Wednesday, open at 12. Grand Flower Show. Band of the Royal Marines in the Evening. Admission by Season Tickets, or on payment of Half-a-Crown. Thursday, open at 10. Last Day of the Flower Show. Friday, open at 10. Admission each day, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Saturday, open at 10. A Grand Concert by Mdlle. Piccolomini, Mdlle. Titiens, &c. Admission as on Wednesday. Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by Tickets.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—FLOWER SHOW.**—The Third and Last GREAT EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS AND FRUIT this season will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 7 and 8. Admission: Wednesday, Half-a-Crown; Children under Twelve, One Shilling. Thursday, One Shilling. Children, Sixpence. Season-ticket holders admitted free.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND CONCERT, SATURDAY** next, SEPTEMBER 10th. Mdlle. Piccolomini, Mdlle. Borchardt, Mdlle. Vanseri, and Mdlle. Titiens. Signor Giuglini, Signor Corsi, Signor Metcalfe, Signor Belart, Signor Aldighieri, Signor Radiali, and Signor Vialletti. Conductors—Signori Arditi and Biletti. Admission by Season Tickets free, or on payment of Half-a-Crown. Children, One Shilling; Received Seats, Half-a-Crown extra.

**ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—OPEN DAILY.**—Eight First-class Exhibitions and Entertainments.—Open, Morning, Twelve to Five; Evening, Seven to Half-past Ten. Admission, 1s.; Children under Ten and Schools, 6d.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Dr. Bachhoffner, F.R.S.

**THE SISTERS "SOPHIA AND ANNIE"** will have the honour of appearing in an entirely new Entertainment (written expressly for them by an eminent author), entitled MERRY MEETINGS, at COLCHESTER, September 5. CHELMSFORD, 6; GRAVESEND, 7; ST. ALBANS, 8; LEIGHTON BUZZARD, 9.

**GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.**—The 136th MEETING of the THREE CHOIRS (Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford) for the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in the Three Dioceses, SEPT. 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1859. Under the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and the Nobility and Gentry of the county. Morning Performances in the Cathedral. Tuesday, September 13.—A FULL CATHEDRAL SERVICE. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Canon Harvey, Vicar of Heresey. Wednesday, September 14.—The Oratorio ELIJAH, Mendelssohn. Thursday, September 15.—ENGLEDI (Mount of Olives); STABAT MATER, Rossini; THE LAST JUDGMENT, Spohr. Friday, September 16.—THE MESSIAH, Handel. At the Shire Hall, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Evening, GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERTS. Principal Vocal Performers: Madame Clara Novello, Mrs. Clara Heworth, Miss Dolby, Miss Lassells, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Monton Smith, Mr. Thomas Madlle. Titiens, Signor Giuglini, Signor Vialletti, Signor Radiali, Signor Belart. Solo Pianists: Miss Summerhayes. Conductor—Mr. Amott. The Band and Chorus, including the first talent in the kingdom, will consist of upwards of Three Hundred Performers.

Tickets sold by Mr. Edmund Nest, Bookseller, 155, Westgate-street:—Tuesday Morning, Nave (secured seats), 3s. 6d.; Aisle, 1s. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Mornings, Nave and Gallery (secured seats), 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Nave and Gallery, 10s. 6d.; Aisle, 3s. 6d. Evening Concerts at the Shire Hall, secured seats, 10s. 6d.; not numbered, 7s. Persons residing at a distance can be supplied with Tickets, and have places selected and secured, by enclosing the amount of tickets and postage, by post-office order or otherwise, to Mr. James Henry Brown, College-green, Gloucester. The doors of the Cathedral will be opened each morning at 10.30, and the Sacred Performances will commence at 11. The Shire Hall will be open, on each evening at 7.30, and the Concerts will commence at Eight o'clock. There will be a Ball after the Concert on Tuesday Evening, and a Full-Dress Ball on Friday Evening. Lodgings: A Book has been opened at Messrs. Davies and Son's, Booksellers, Northgate-street, for the enrolment of lodgings and houses to be let at the Festival, where families requiring accommodation are requested to apply. Programmes in detail and any information may be obtained of J. H. Brown, Secretary to the Stewards.

Suitable railway arrangements will be made.

**NEW ART-UNION.**—Limited to 5000 Subscribers.—For a Subscription of One Guinea will be given a Set of Seven of the finest large Line Engravings ever issued, the proof impressions of which were published at Seventy Guineas. They are of world-wide celebrity and undying interest. Each of the seven given for the Guinea subscription is of more value than the single print usually given by Art-Unions for the same sum. The Plates will be destroyed so soon as the 5000 sets are absorbed, so that each Subscriber will thereupon hold a property worth at least 10s. 6d. an impression, or £3 13s. 6d. for the set of seven; and, as no more copies can be produced, it may be relied upon that before long the set will be worth £7 7s. or more. Upon application a set of the Engravings will be sent for inspection anywhere in London. Specimens may be seen, and Prospectuses obtained, at Day and Son's, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, London.

**THE CENTRAL TRAINING SCHOOL OF ART** at South Kensington, for Male and Female Students, and METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS OF ART at 27, Gower-street, for Female Classes only, and at Spitalfields, Crispin-street; Finsbury, William-street; Westminster-square; St. Thomas Charterhouse; Goswell-street; Rotherhithe Grammar School, Deptford-road; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Castle-street, Long-acre; Lambeth, St. Mary's, Princess-road; Hampstead, Dispensary-building; Christchurch, St. George's-in-the-East, Cannon-street will RE-OPEN on the 3rd of OCTOBER. Applications for admission, prospectuses, or any other information, to be made at the Schools in each district, and at South Kensington. By authority of the Committee of Council on Education.

**TO VISITORS TO NORTH WALES.—MR. WILLIAM JONES, CAMBRIAN ARMS HOTEL, Llangollen.** Bed and breakfast, 2s. 6d.; dinner, 2s. 3d. Home-brewed ale, wines, and spirits of the best quality. Horses and carriages for hire.

**WEDDING BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, SUPPERS,** supplied to any part of Town and Country, with use of Plate, China, Glass, and everything required. Terms moderate.—WITHERS, Confectioner, Baker-street, Portman-square, W.

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**FOR FAMILY ARMS** send Name and County to the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE, the established authority for emblazoning arms. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. Notice.—Many Gentlemen employ Persons who do not Engrave by the Laws of Heraldry. For the protection of the public the Heraldic Office executes Engraving. Arms on Copperplate for Books, &c.; Crest on Seal or Ring, 3s. 6d. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-Inn.

**CAUTION.**—In consequence of attempts to deceive the Public, it is necessary to state the HERALDIC OFFICE and STUDIO is in Turnstile, adjacent to the Law Courts of Lincoln's-Inn. H. SALT. Observe, The Lincoln's-Inn Heraldic Office.

**THE GREAT EASTERN FOR AMERICA.**—The "Great Eastern" is appointed to leave HOLYHEAD for PORTLAND, U.S., on the 29th inst. First-class Passengers only will be taken. Passage-money (including Steward's fee and Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board), £18 to £25. State Cabins extra. Return Tickets granted at a fare and half. For passage and other information, apply to the Great Ship Company (Limited), 11, King William-street, London, E.C.

**THE GREAT EASTERN.**—This steamship will leave PORTLAND, near Weymouth, on her Trial Trip on the 17th instant, and will return to HOLYHEAD. First-class Passengers only will be taken. Fares £2, £3, and £10, according to cabin, including Provisions, but exclusive of Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board. For further particulars, apply at the Offices of the Great Ship Company (Limited), 11, King William-street, London, E.C.

**THE GREAT EASTERN—TRIAL TRIP and FIRST VOYAGE.**—In order to prevent confusion, the Directors have determined not to appoint any Agents.—All applications must therefore be made to the Great Ship Company (Limited), 11, King William-street, London, E.C.

**THE GREAT EASTERN—TRIAL TRIP and FIRST VOYAGE.**—As a limited number of passengers only can be taken early application is requested to be made at the offices of the Great Ship Company (Limited), 11, King William-street, London, E.C.

**THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP.** The "Great Eastern" is intended to leave her moorings on TUESDAY, the 6th. She will stay at the Nore to adjust her compasses, then proceed to Portland, near Weymouth, and be ready there for the reception of Visitors from the 9th to the 15th; she will then start on her trial-trip, which it is proposed shall not occupy more than three days—returning to Holyhead. She will remain there for Visitors from Monday, the 19th, to Monday, the 26th, both inclusive. Passengers going from Weymouth on the trial-trip will be received on board on Friday, the 16th. Passengers, Parcels, and Letters for America will be received on board on Tuesday, the 27th, and Wednesday, the 28th. The "Great Eastern" leaves America on the 1st of November for England. The Directors have every confidence that the above arrangements will be strictly adhered to, but should any alteration unavoidably occur, due notice will be given. Railway Tickets, at reduced fares, to Weymouth, and from Holyhead, may be had on application at the Offices of the Great Ship Company, No. 11, King William-street, City.

**LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.** WARWICK RACES on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 6th and 7th of SEPTEMBER.—DAY TICKETS from the Euston-square Station to Leamington on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of September, will be available to return up to and including Friday, the 9th of September. By order, Wm. CAWKEWELL, General Manager. Euston Station, August 31, 1859.

**NEXT PRESENTATION.**—To be SOLD, the Next Presentation to the Vicarage of a Parish in the county of Cambridge, producing an annual income of about £250, nearly the whole of which is paid by one of the colleges at Cambridge. There is a good house, garden, stables, and coach-house, &c., and ten acres of glebe land. The population is between 500 and 600. The Incumbent is in his sixty-ninth year. For particulars, apply to Messrs. JENKINS, PHELPS, and BENNETT, 14, Red Lion-square, London, W.C.

**A PARISIAN PROTESTANT LADY,** experienced in Tuition, wishes to Teach her own Language, grammatically, Twice a Week, in Town.—Address to R. S. O., Mr. Dolling, Stationer, 44, Portman-place, Edgware-road.

**OATLANDS HOTEL, Walton-on-Thames,** formerly the Seat of the Duke of York, one hour by rail from Waterloo-bridge.—"Invaluable to Invalids."—Dr. Reddome. The Table-d'Hôte will in future be at Half-past Five on Sundays, and at Half-past Six on other days.—Office, 3, Royal Exchange-buildings, where Time-tables and Prospectuses may be had.

**OATLANDS HOTEL, Walton-on-Thames.**—The GROTTTO, in the Grounds of the Hotel, can be viewed by Tickets only, to be had at the Hotel.

**CANCER HOSPITAL, London and Brompton.**—Treasure—W. L. Farrer, Esq., 66, Lincoln's-Inn-fields. Books and MSS.—Messrs. Curtis and Co., Strand. The expenses are heavy. PECUNIARY AID is earnestly solicited. By order, W. J. COCKERILL, Sec. Secretary's Office, 167, Piccadilly.

**STOCKWELL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, Park-road,** Stockwell: founded in 1832, in union with King's College. President—The Rev. C. B. DALTON, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's. Head Master—The Rev. JOHN SELBY WATSON, M.A., and Six Assistant Masters.

The course of instruction comprises all such branches of classical, mathematical, and general knowledge as will qualify the pupils either for the Universities, the Civil Service examinations, or commercial pursuits. Terms.—On proprietor's nomination 13 guineas per annum; on Committee's nomination, 16 guineas per annum. German and drawing are extras. Boarders are received by the Head Master. Pupils are admissible on completing their seventh year. A Scholarship of £20 per annum, tenable for three years, at King's College, Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, given annually for proficiency in classics or mathematics alternately, and four Exhibitions of £5 per annum each, tenable in the School, are open for competition to the pupils. The SCHOOL will be REOPENED on MONDAY, the 13th of SEPTEMBER. Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Head Master, or to the Secretary, who will also afford information to parties desirous of becoming proprietors. By order, HENRY GREY, Sec., 31, New Park-road, Stockwell, S.

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**TO STATIONERS.**—To be DISPOSED OF (owing to the retirement of the present proprietor) a General STATIONERY BUSINESS, the weekly returns of which average £100. The stock (amounting to near £2000) to be taken at a valuation. For further particulars apply to Mr. Hammond, Solicitor, 16, Farnival's Inn, W.C. London.

## A FOUR-PAGE PICTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN ON THE OCEAN, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

will be issued from this Office on SATURDAY, the 17th of SEPTEMBER. Price of the Number and Coloured Engraving of the Great Eastern Steamship—Sevenpence-halfpenny, unstamped; eightpence-halfpenny, stamped.

To ADVERTISERS.—In consequence of the great number of extra copies already ordered of the above, no Advertisement for insertion in this Journal for September 17 can be received after Wednesday, the 14th. Office, 198, Strand.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1859.

ALTHOUGH the word at present is "Peace in Europe," the naval preparations of Great Britain, commenced at a time when the word was "War," have not been relaxed, as we shall most of us begin to feel in a few weeks, when the collectors call upon us for the increased Income and Property Tax. The nation is ready—whether for war or for peace—to put its fleets and naval defences on such a footing as shall enable it to maintain, as of old, "the

Sovereignty of the Seas." But the most important part of the whole business seems to have been neglected. It is requisite to have ships and guns, and fortifications, but they are of no avail without men to work them. The days of impressment have passed away, never to return; and the nation knows that it must for the future rely upon voluntary service for the Navy as well as for the Army. But although men in authority are quite aware of the fact they take no means to coax into the Navy the able seamen whom they can no longer send pressgangs into the streets and public-houses to coerce. It is notorious to everybody that the naval service of the State is not a favourite with our seafaring population, and that the British Government cannot compete either with the commercial marine of England or with that of other countries for the best sailors. Every inhabitant of our seaport towns knows the difficulty of manning some of the noblest of our ships, how they remain for months without their proper complement, and how the captains are compelled at last, in utter hopelessness of procuring any other crew, to content themselves with the very dregs and refuse of the population. We do not hear that the Government has taken any effectual steps to remedy this state of things. It is true that a bounty has been offered, but it is equally true that the bounty—tempting bait as it is—has not succeeded in giving the country the sailors whom it needs, and that the service is, and threatens to remain, as unpopular as ever. The recent mutiny of the seamen on board the *Marlborough* at Malta, of which some details have been received during the week, ought to open the eyes of the Admiralty and the Government to the real weaknesses and defects of our naval system, so that a remedy may be attempted while there is peace in Europe, and that we may do leisurely, and well, what otherwise we may have to do in a hurry, and ill. Our British Army is an aristocratic institution, and it is very likely that it will always remain so; but the British Navy, to be effective, ought to be democratic in the best sense of the word. In days like the present, when increasing Commerce makes so large a demand upon the maritime population, the Government must outbid Commerce, or it will only be able to procure the seamen that Commerce rejects. It must pay more, or fare worse. It is not perhaps necessary that the rate of wages should be higher than in the merchant service, but it is essential that some ulterior advantages should be offered to induce a man who respects himself to forsake the one employer for the other. The common sailor, if he be sober and intelligent, and make good use of his opportunities, may rise to be a mate or a captain on board a trading-ship, but he has no such chance in her Majesty's service. For the sailor in the British Navy there is the bounty-money at starting, but afterwards there is insufficient pay, with a prospect of hard work and the degradation of the lash for breach of discipline, which a harsh captain may interpret to his disadvantage. A bounty-money, speedily wasted at the beginning of his career, and, at the end of it, if he survive long enough, Greenwich Hospital;—such are the prizes offered to the British sailor. These prizes, even during the height of our naval glory, when our Jarvises, our Collingwoods, and our Nelsons were in command, were not sufficient to man our fleet without the aid of the press-gang, and they cannot be expected to man it at a time when there is neither a Nelson, nor a press-gang, nor any overpowering spirit of patriotism burning among the people to vent itself against some particular enemy.

And the great drawback, which more than any other diminishes the popularity of the service—one, moreover, which it is in the power of the Government to remove—is, we cannot help thinking, the barbarous use of the lash on board our ships of war. Sailors nowadays read books and newspapers like the rest of their countrymen; and men who read do not like to be treated as if they were no better than dogs or horses. Many a man—and these are the very best of men for warlike purposes—would rather be shot than flogged; and such men avoid her Majesty's service, though they love the sea. We know that some gallant old Admirals—men of experience of sailors—declare that it is utterly impossible to preserve discipline without the lash, and that the abolition of the punishment of flogging on board ship would be fatal to the discipline, and consequently to the efficiency, of the British Navy. But predictions similar to this in character have been so often made, and so often falsified, that the public has lost faith in them. It was predicted in 1809 that the introduction of gas into the streets of London would cause an explosion that would level London with the ground. But London still stands. It was predicted that the disfranchisement of the rotten boroughs by the first Reform Bill would be the downfall of British greatness. But Britain is greater than ever. It was predicted, also, that the repeal of the Corn Laws would ruin the landowners and farmers of England. But there never was a time when land was more valuable than it is now, or when the farmers had so much reason to be satisfied with their earnings and their prospects. Roman Catholic Emancipation was also declared to be fraught with ruin. But the ruin has not yet come. Remembering these things, the public is not alarmed at the predictions of old Admirals or old women—as to the dire results of the abolition of the cat-o'-nine-tails. Mr. Rarey has shown us that the savagest horse can be rendered docile by kindness and reason; and, as it cannot be supposed that our old Admirals are prepared to assert that the cruisers whom they have to manage are less amenable to the government of kindness than the "Cruiser" which has been brought into such admirable subjection by the Horse-tamer, the sooner they cease their croakings upon the subject the more inclined will the public be to give them credit for sagacity.

The lash as an instrument of discipline has long been condemned by public opinion. The longer it is retained in the British Navy the greater will be the difficulty of manning our fleets. And perhaps in some day of peril we may find ourselves beaten by the fleets of a neighbour that treats his sailors as rational beings, and not as brute beasts.

The following are among the recent arrivals at the Oatlands Park Hotel:—Colonel Gordon, Admiral Gosset, General William Fielder, C.B., Comtesse de Hamilton, Mr. Roundell Palmer and Lady Palmer, Lieutenant-Colonel Crocadore, Miss Thistlethwayte, Sir Graham Parker, Major-General Home, Rev. J. Galland, Robert Burn, Esq., and Mrs. Burn, Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie, M. Renoult, the Lord Chancellor, and the Rev. H. Clissold.



## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

If words may be trusted, the chances of Italy are largely mended by the Imperial declaration by the ruler of France that not only will he use no force in promoting the restoration of the exiled tyrants of the provinces, but that Austria shall use none. Diplomatic 'snares' may be employed *ad libitum*, but not the *ultima ratio Regum*. The Emperor of the French suggests, strongly suggests (and how could he do less?), that the expelled Sovereigns should be restored, but if the Italians are resolute against this they must take their own course. Or rather—for why should we abandon friends even if they are blind to their own interests?—perhaps some middle course might be adopted. Compulsion is out of the question; but if the King of Sardinia should not feel justified in further adding to his already largely-increased dominions, and the revolted—no, the liberated—States saw their way to a union under a new head (his Holiness Pope Perugia renouncing them), there is surely an eligible candidate for that office with Italian blood in his veins. A worse thing than this might occur for the provinces, though it is not part of the original programme of the Via Sacra. But, all levity apart, if the States are really to be let alone, it rests with them to show whether they are fit for liberty. If the public feeling and spirit of the Duchies and the army which they can raise, added to Garibaldi's force, cannot put down any enemy that King or Pope, in Italy, can send against them, their time has not come, and the Italian may go back to his fiddling and flirtations, and be governed by whomsoever will do it. But we believe that if the Italians understand that they are to have fair play they will crush their enemies, and show themselves worthy of a soil once Roman.

The Ultramontane crusade against Irish national education, to which we referred last week, is a thing which has been resolved upon, and will be carried out with energy. The organs of the Roman Catholic hierarchy continue to assure the faithful that the end can be accomplished, and that the Irish schools (Lord Derby's scheme of old days, and one of the best things with which his political name is connected) can be won by the priests, if the screw is put upon the Irish members elected by clerical influence. The Ministerial majority, it is repeated, is very small; and if the Conservatives, for the sake of overturning the Government, will join with the priest party, Lord Palmerston must fall, unless he prefers surrender. The Pope's guard is menacing, certainly, but Parliament is not Perugia. There can be no doubt of the course which English and Scotch members, of both sides, will take, in the event of the attempt to play the old game over again; and the interest of the thousands of Irish children who attend the national schools are too important to be played with at the behest of foreign ecclesiastics, whose efforts are not directed to making the pupils loyal subjects of the Queen, but, avowedly, to lead them to another allegiance.

Our Sovereign is in Scotland, having accomplished the transit with the usual, yet marvellous, speed and precision. Her Majesty made a night journey; and it is a new phase in Royal progresses that, while the carriages were flying over the kingdom at comet speed, the curtains were drawn, the lights diminished, and the Queen retired to rest, awakening in the north of England. Aladdin's palace could hardly have done more for her. The Prince of Wales joined his parents in Edinburgh. Prince Alfred has had a rougher journey, the stormy winds having blown vehemently during his voyage.

A curious appeal is made to the people of England by four citizens of Chili, who were exported by the authorities, under the care of an English captain, named Lesley. They accuse him of what may be construed into kidnapping; and this view of his conduct appears to have been taken on the first trial of the case, but an appeal stands for hearing. The story sounds so well, and the captain's behaviour seems to have been so unwarranted by English customs, that extra suspicion arises that we know but one side of the case. And it is "a far cry" to Chili. It will be safer to wait and hear Westminster Hall.

Big Ben continues to sound the tocsin. Everybody who has had anything to do with him, or the clock, or the hands, or the tower, is at utter strife with everybody else who is in the same position. The palm for scolding well should certainly be given to Mr. Denison, but then he is a barrister, and in his vocation. Sir Charles Barry is reserved and haughty, but implies that Mr. Denison knows very little about the matter, and what he does know he misstates. Mr. Hankey, rather severely absurd, has a severe answer; and now figures are being adduced, in order further to complicate the business. There is no doubt that the whole machinery has been awfully costly, and the solemn tone of the vast bell insists upon reminding the metropolis of the many thousands of pounds that have been invested at that giddy height, while the absence of some of the hands, and of the quarter chimes also, hint that the work is by no means done. Ben has been a fortune to those who afflict society by quoting scraps of Shakespeare, and it is impossible to form an approximative estimate of the number of times the late Mr. Kean has been imitated in his "Silence that dreadful bell?" He is not, however, to be silenced, and his boom will ere long become familiar, and be liked. Nobody could suppose that such a voice could be inaudible; you might as reasonably expect John Bright to speak in the House like a military dandy returned to sputter twaddle through moustaches.

The Smethurst case has been too amply discussed to require more than a word here. While we write the decision of the Home Secretary has not been made known, but we shall probably be enabled to announce it in another place. The "medical evidence" is peculiarly distasteful to the public. On a French trial for poisoning one of the advocates, commenting upon the testimony of a physician who had seemed to be zealous to prove the prisoner guilty, said, "Cannot these medical gentlemen be satisfied to kill us with the pharmacopoeia—must they also demand the guillotine?"

Mr. Rowland Hill, whose indefatigable labours to improve the working of the Post Office deserve all acknowledgment, issues notice of some new accommodation to the public, and takes the opportunity of strongly urging everybody to have a letter-box. A score of houses may thus receive their letters, while, in the absence of the box, the postman is kept several minutes by a deaf, or obstinate, or occupied servant. It is true, as Tom Hood has told us, that

A maiden, whatever her fingers be at,  
Will run like a puss when she hears a rat-tat;  
And Lucy ran up, and, in two seconds more,  
Had questioned the postman and answered the door.

But, inasmuch as every house is not blessed with a rapid Lucy, and the quickest may be out of the way, or out of temper, or out of hearing, the invitation of Mr. Hill ought really to be considered by Paterfamilias. It does not cost much to cut a slit in a door, and nail up an old cigar-box behind it, if the thing is to be done cheaply; and it does not cost anything worth mentioning, compared with the convenience gained, to have a proper contrivance. We all owe courtesy to Mr. Hill.

## THE "GREAT EASTERN."

It is intended that the *Great Eastern* shall leave her moorings on Tuesday next, the 6th. She will stay at the Nore to adjust her compasses, then proceed to Portland, near Weymouth, and be ready there for the reception of visitors from the 9th to the 15th; she will then start on her trial-trip, which it is proposed shall not occupy more than three days, proceeding to Holyhead. She will remain there for visitors from Monday, the 10th, to Monday, the 26th, both inclusive. Passengers going from Weymouth on the trial-trip will be received on board on Friday, the 16th. Passengers, parcels, and letters for America will be received on board on Tuesday, the 27th, and Wednesday, the 28th. The *Great Eastern* is to leave America on the 1st of November for England. The directors have every confidence that the above arrangements will be strictly adhered to, but, should any alteration unavoidably occur, due notice will be given. Railway tickets, at reduced fares, to Weymouth, and from Holyhead, may be had on application at the offices of the Great Ship Company, No. 11, King William-street, City.

On Friday week the small derrick belonging to the Patent Derrick Company was employed to raise on board the whole of the great ship's yards and her principal gaffs. These spars, which have been constructed by Messrs. Ferguson, of Millwall, are the largest of their respective kinds ever made on the Thames or elsewhere. The mainyards average 124 feet in length, are thirty-three inches in diameter at the bunt, and weigh from fifteen to seventeen tons each. These enormous spars were all hoisted to the required positions on board the *Great Eastern* during a single day. The proceedings were watched with great interest by Mr. Campbell (the chairman of the company), Mr. Herbert Ingram and other of the directors, and by Captain Harrison. The time occupied by the derrick in hoisting the principal mainyard to the height of about eighty feet, after the operation of slinging had been accomplished, was less than two minutes.

The big ship was honoured with visits by two illustrious personages last week. On Wednesday the Prince de Joinville made a minute inspection of the vessel, and expressed his opinion that she was one of the most wonderful specimens of engineering and scientific skill that human ingenuity had ever constructed. The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, attended by M. Haurowitz, the Chamberlain Golovine, Colonel Greig, A.D.C., and Captain Boyce, A.D.C., paid a visit to the *Great Eastern* on Saturday, and was received by Mr. Campbell, the chairman of the company, Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., Captain Harrison, Mr. Yates, senior, and others. His Imperial Highness made a minute inspection of the great ship, and expressed his surprise and admiration at the skill and ability manifested with respect to its construction and general completeness. He claimed for the Russian Government the credit of having the second largest vessel in the world—the *General Admiral*; though, as regarded fineness of lines and beauty of form, he considered the *Great Eastern* to be much surpassing that man-of-war as she did in size and power. After the inspection his Imperial Highness took luncheon in the grand saloon with the directors, and, having expressed his acknowledgments for the courteous attention paid to him, and his wishes for the success of the *Great Eastern*, took his departure shortly after two o'clock.

The *Times* has the following observations on the ship as a cargo-carrying vessel:—"A great objection with the opponents of large ships was, that this one could never get a cargo, or, if she did, it would swamp the market to which it was consigned. When these arguments are fairly weighed against the extent of our trade with the East, and its gigantic annual increase, they appear literally almost absurd. Even as late as 1851 steam communication with China and other parts of the East was in its infancy. There was then only one mail service a month. In 1852 this was made a fortnightly communication, and now, although there is one a week, the demand for steam freight and passage is very greatly in excess of the supply. In 1851, when this new system was first originated, the trade to the East in outward tonnage only amounted to 452,552 tons. In 1858 it amounted to 946,508 tons, or nearly double. The value of this export trade has increased in the same short interval in the same immense proportion, being now with Australia £10,000,000, and with India £18,000,000 per annum, exclusive of bullion. The export trade with China from this country does not so correctly indicate its true value, as much of the tea and silk is paid for by the cotton and opium sent from India. Yet the value of the silk and tea imported from China is, like the India trade, double now what it was in 1851, and is probably little under £15,000,000. If, then, the trade with the East generally has increased at this tremendous rate in seven years, when railways were not commenced, what may not fairly be anticipated when the fast-progressing lines are completed in India, Ceylon, and Australia, and when the new treaties with China and Japan begin to bear fruit? The monthly clearance of vessels to the East are about 30,000 tons, so that vessels like the *Great Eastern* leaving England once a month could only carry one-tenth of the existing trade, and probably not more than one-fifteenth of what it will be in a couple of years hence. But six *Great Easterns* would be necessary to enable one to leave England once a month, and as yet we have only one *Great Eastern* afloat, or even thought of. With such plain facts as these, what becomes of the objection that a ship which can do the long sea voyage to India in thirty days will not get a cargo? As to swamping the markets of India, China, and Australia, with 8000 tons, which is only the cargo of one large vessel to each place, the idea is simply ridiculous. Persons are apt to forget, when they speak of the India and China market, that it means supplying the wants of 200,000,000 of people, and that two vessels like the *Great Eastern*, always loaded and going backwards and forwards, as fast as they could run, would hardly supply those markets with nankeens and printed calicoes alone. The only question that has now to be solved is that of her speed. A few days more will settle this, and, if the ship only realises what the least sanguine of her admirers expect, the *Great Eastern* will prove as great in a commercial point of view as she is already in an engineering and scientific one."

## THE ATLANTIC TRIP IN THE "GREAT EASTERN."

The "grand tour" used to form an essential ingredient in the education of a gentleman, and when he had "done" Paris, Rome and Naples, Florence, Milan, Vienna, and a few more of the most celebrated foreign cities, he was entitled to take rank as the travelled monkey who had seen the world. Steam has come in and altered the whole face of things in this, as in almost every other, matter; and it is no uncommon thing now to hear members of Parliament, barristers, and others, announcing their intention of taking a run to the Pyramids, trying the shampoo at Constantinople, or whipping the Norway rivers for salmon. We doubt very much, however, whether many of our readers have more than a very shadowy outline of an idea of how much may be done in the way of sight-seeing in connection with the little trip across the Atlantic about to be taken by the *Great Eastern*. It has struck us, by the way, as a very rare and remarkable instance of that scarce virtue self-denial that the directors of the great ship have resolved to keep faith with the public, not only in shutting them out of the ship on the day announced, but in starting her on her trip at the time advertised. Cash in hand is a thing dear to directors as to every one else, and the four or five thousand pounds cleared in the course of the last week of her public exhibition, during some three hours only a day, must have proved a sore temptation to keep the show open for another "last week" or two. However, the directors seem to consider that keeping faith is worth even more than a few thousands of ready money; and certainly there is also thus much to be said, even in a commercial point of view, that it is, after all, only deferring the receipt for a few weeks; the harvest is still in store, and with additional fruits, for, if she succeeds so well as a show-ship before she has been tried, what will she do when she returns from her first voyage a success, as we confidently anticipate she will prove? Let us now follow a tourist who, for lack of a new sensation, has resolved to trust Caesar and his fortunes to the *Great Eastern* in her first trip across the Atlantic. What the character of his cabin and saloon accommodation will be we have already amply illustrated in former Numbers of this Paper. The snug berth in an airy, lofty cabin, turned into an equally snug drawing-room during the day by the berths folding against the wall and being covered with curtains; the magnificent saloons, the noble deck-parade, the cosy smoking-room—everything, in short, reminding him rather of a West-end club or a huge hotel than of a ship. Add to these the almost certain absence of all pitching, the baths, the ice, and the French cook, and what more could the most fastidious Sybarite require? But the chief point yet remains to be noticed. The ordinary run across the Atlantic in the Canard steamers occupies from twelve to fourteen days. If the *Great Ship* only moderately fulfil the anticipations formed she will be across in half that time.

And now, whilst she lies her fortnight at Portland, U.S., and whilst our Transatlantic cousins are crowding on board to survey a fabric which even they will be disposed to acknowledge "flogs all creation," how can our tourist occupy his time?

The answer is to be found in the following letter obligingly communicated by an American gentleman:—"When it shall become better known in England that a fortnight can be spent profitably in the United States, and enable any one to see within that period the Niagara, and to give a day to Boston, a day to New York, a day to Philadelphia, and a day to Washington, many will be tempted to cross the Atlantic who do not think of it at present. In fourteen

days the more active traveller could not only effect this with perfect comfort and facility, but extend his trip, and have several days to spare for a sail up the Hudson, and a short run into Canada. Or, should he prefer a western trip, he could proceed at once from Niagara to Detroit, spend a day there, then give another to Chicago; then move on through Milwaukee and Madison, to the Mississippi. Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, is a most beautiful city, lying between the Lakes Mendota and Monona. Twenty years ago the land of Wisconsin was in the hands of the savages; now there are upwards of a million of inhabitants and 153,000 children at school—the Parliament at one end of the principal street, and the University at the other, rising at either end of an intermediate valley. From the Mississippi the traveller may vary his returning route, and be at New York within two days and a half from the time he leaves its banks. Should a southern trip be preferred, it is quite easy for any one to visit St. Louis, Cincinnati, within the time specified."

## PADDLE-ENGINE ROOM OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

WHEN we consider that it is scarcely more than forty years since the little *Comet* began puffing, blowing, and straining on the Clyde, and compare the humble beginnings of an art which has made such wonderful progress in our own time, the mind is quite overwhelmed at the rapid progress which British skill, wealth, and energy have effected in so brief a period. Among the thousands of visitors who have inspected the *Great Eastern*, the Paddle-Engine Room has been one of the chief attractions. These engines, designed and built by Mr. J. Scott Russell, are oscillating engines, of the following dimensions:—

Nominal horse-power .. .. .	1000
Number of cylinders .. .. .	4
Diameter of each cylinder .. .	74 inches
Length of stroke .. .. .	14 feet
Strokes per minute .. .. .	14

The weight of one of the cylinders, including piston and piston-rod, is thirty-eight tons, or more than seven times the weight of the great bell of St. Paul's. Each pair of cylinders, with its crank, condenser, and air-pump, forms in itself a complete and separate engine; and each of the four cylinders is constructed so as to permit instant disconnection, if required, from the other three; so that the whole form a combination of four engines complete in themselves, whether worked together or separately. The two cranks are connected by a friction-clutch, by means of which the two pairs of engines can be connected or disconnected at a moment's warning, and by a single movement of the hand. The engines are provided with expansion-valves, throttle-valves, and governors, all constructed on the most improved principles, and arranged for working in the most efficient manner. The combined paddle-engines will work up to an indicator power of 3000 horses, of 33,000lb., when working 11 strokes per minute, with steam in the boiler at 15lb. upon the inch, and the expansion-valve cutting off at one-third of the stroke. But all the parts of the engines are so constructed and proportioned that they will work safely and smoothly at 8 strokes per minute, with the steam at 25lb., and full on without expansion (beyond what is unavoidably effected by the slides); or at 16 strokes per minute, with the steam in the boiler at 25lb., and the expansion-valve cutting off at one-fourth of the stroke. Under these last-named circumstances the paddle-engines alone will give a power of 5000 horses. The engines are, of course, furnished with all the latest improvements for perfect and economical working, including the best lubricators, registering tell-tales, engine-room clocks, and gauges of every description. There are also permanent indicators to each cylinder, so that the performance of each will be constantly under observation.

The building of the paddle-engines was commenced about the same time as the ship. They were originally put together in the erecting-shop. The time thus occupied was about twelve months. They were then taken down, and re-erected in the ship. The actual time thus consumed was about four months, independently of various delays which occurred: including these, the building and erecting of the paddle-engines was going on with the construction of the ship itself. Two auxiliary high-pressure condensing-engines are fixed adjacent to the paddle-engines for working the pumps and other necessary work of the ship. These two engines together are equal to 60 horse power when worked at 40lb., though, as they are made to work at 60lb., their power can be doubled if necessary.

All the heavy pieces of forged iron in the ship's machinery, forming the heaviest and most important wrought-iron work which has ever been manufactured, have been executed by the Lancashire Forge Company in the most successful manner. The forgings relating to the paddles are of the following dimensions:—Two paddle-cranks, each 7 feet between centres, and weighing, when forged, 11½ tons; when finished, 7 tons 4 cwt. The paddle-shafts, each 38 feet long, and weighing 30 tons. Next, the large intermediate cranked shaft; its depth of throw is 5 feet 1 inch; thickness, 2 feet 9 inches; greatest diameter, 2 feet 7 inches; length over all, 21½ feet; weight, 31 tons. The two friction-shafts, for disconnecting paddles, are each 10 feet inside diameter, and 15 inches thick; and the weight of each is 9 tons 12 cwt.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with three codicils, of Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., formerly M.P. for Portsmouth, late of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, and of Leigh Park, Hampshire, were proved in London on August 24, by George Staunton Lynch, Esq., Henry Cormick Lynch, Esq. (his cousin), and Charles Few, Esq., the surviving executors. The personality in England was sworn under £120,000. The will bears date January 30, 1852, the codicils in 1855 and 1856. His Irish estates he has bequeathed to his cousin, George Staunton Lynch, who is the residuary legatee. His estates in England, including Leigh Park and his house and furniture in Devonshire-street, he leaves to his cousin, Henry Cormick Lynch, together with a legacy of £10,000; and they are to take and use the surname of "Staunton" after their own name, by Royal license, and to quarter his arms with their own. He bequeaths a legacy of £1000 to his executor, Charles Few. There are many very liberal legacies to his family, friends, and servants.

The will and codicil of Mrs. Matilda Assheton-Smith, relict of Thomas Assheton-Smith, Esq., of Vaenol, Carnarvon, and of Tedworth, Hants, who died on the 18th of May, 1859, were proved in London by John Drummond, Esq., and George H. Walker Heneage, Esq., the brother-in-law; the personality valued at £200,000. She has bequeathed the mansion and estate at Vaenol, with the land, slate quarries, and all things appertaining thereto, with all lands in the principality of Wales, to trustees for George Duff, the eldest son of Mary Duff, the niece of her late husband, and to his issue male; on failure to the next brother, and so on; and bequeaths therewith the furniture attached to the said mansion at Vaenol, and the plate there and at Tedworth to be heirlooms. She has left the mansion and estate at Tedworth, with the lands and estates in Hampshire, in trust for Francis Sloane Stanley (a minor), the third son of her sister Laura, the wife of the Rev. George Sloane Stanley, B.A., and to his issue male, and on failure to the next son, the furniture and effects to be held as heirlooms with the estate. Also leaves therewith the sum of £40,000, to come out of the Welsh estates, and be annexed to this estate, and descend therewith. There are liberal legacies to her sisters and others, and bequests to her servants. To her maid-servant, Hester King, £1000; her gamekeeper (Allen) and coachman (Edwards), £500 each; her housekeeper, Mrs. Hunter, an annuity of £20; her late husband's valet, an annuity of £30. To the following charitable institutions, £1000 each—namely, the Salisbury, Winchester, and Bangor Infirmaries, and the Church Building Society in Wales. Leaves the residue to her sister Harriet, the wife of the said George H. W. Heneage.

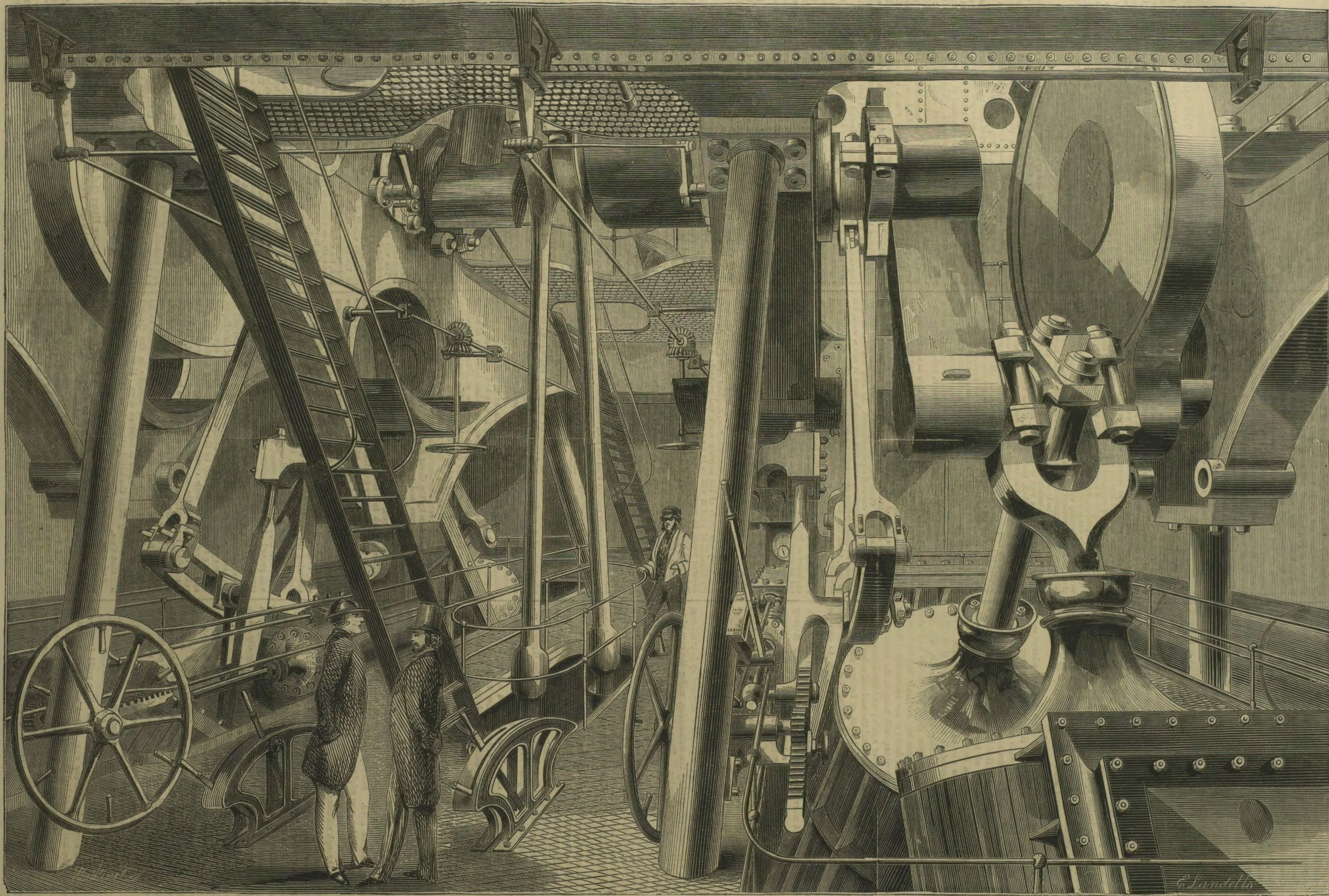
The will and three codicils of Nicholas Charrington, Esq., of Lay Spring Leytonstone, were proved in London by his three sons, Charles, Frederick, and Nicholas, the executors. The personality sworn under £70,000. The will is dated 1850, the codicils 1855, and March and December, 1858. The bulk of his property he leaves to his three sons. Bequeaths to his son, the Rev. Nicholas George Charrington, his estates at Chigwell and Steppay for his life, and then to his issue; on failure, to his son Charles, and his issue; also leaves to his son Nicholas his shares in the Union Insurance Office. Leaves his share in the brewery, Mile-end, under the firm of "Charrington, Head, and Co.," to his sons Charles and Frederick, who are also the residuary legatees.

MR. LEIGH HUNT died at Putney on Sunday last, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. We shall give next week a portrait and memoir of the venerable author.

From an account of a meeting of the Northern Reform Union, at Berwick, on Monday, it appears that the recent election compromise is to be brought before the House of Commons immediately on its re-assembling.

The operation of laying down a submarine telegraph cable between England and the Isle of Man—the point of communication being Whitehaven and Douglas—has just been successfully carried out.





THE PADDLE-ENGINE ROOM OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.





THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.—PARTRIDGE-SHOOTING.—FROM A DRAWING BY HARRISON WEIR.—SEE PAGE 225.



## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

A VERY eminent table-talker, a noticeable man with large black eyes, was taken from among us on Sunday last. He was full of years, and had rendered to the public and to literature more than yeoman's service. We have lost Leigh Hunt—a poet and prose-master, more than excellent. It was the boat—upon his tomb—of a thoughtful English poet and statesman that he had been “servant to Queen Elizabeth, counsellor to King James, and friend to Sir Philip Sydney.” With the exception of the middle honour, a noble epitaph. This is still to be read over the grave of Fulke Greville. For Leigh Hunt this epitaph may be offered,—that he was persecuted by a King, that he served the public, and that he was the friend of Percy Bysshe Shelley.

To people who have passed at least the age of forty—Dr. Young's foolish forty—Mr. Hunt's death affords very pregnant matter for reflection. His pen had been in his hand, more to the benefit of the public than to his own domestic comfort, for more than fifty years. It may be said of Mr. Hunt that he was born with a pen in his hand. We are told upon unquestionable authority that the life of a wit is a warfare upon earth. Mr. Leigh Hunt's life was a warfare for freedom and truth, and a warfare so manfully fought that Messrs. Cobden and Bright owe in a large degree their estates and opertunes to Leigh Hunt. This vigorous thinker and exquisite English writer suffered penalty and imprisonment for light offences—for offences so many that to Mr. Hunt we may safely say very much of the independence of the English press at the present day is unquestionably due.

Leigh Hunt was, without his skill in his art, a memorable man. He was the last survivor of a school. As Shirley was the last survivor in the flesh of the Shakspeare school, as Southerne was the last survivor in the flesh of the Dryden and Otway school, as Young was the last survivor of the Pope and Swift and Addison school, as Rogers was the last survivor of the school of Goldsmith and Cowper, so Mr. Leigh Hunt (we forget not Mr. Landor) is the last survivor of the school of Scott, Byron, Southey, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, and what a long &c.

Mr. Hunt was an author by profession. The first English author by profession, says Southey (himself an author by profession), was Dryden. Dryden served the public, pen in hand, for forty years; Southey for the same number of years; but Hunt served it for half a century. He wrote well to the very last runnings of his pen. Indeed, it was impossible for him—so carefully had he trained his mind—to write otherwise than in words happily familiar to our literature through our English Bible, our Shakspeare, our Dryden, our David Hume, and our Robert Southey.

We have chronicled our loss; what is our gain? Can we supply our loss? In no way. Mr. Hunt's train of reading, and of “Table Talking,” was such that he cannot but be missed. Hail and farewell!

Our great historical painter, Daniel Maclise, has carried his gold porte-crayon, simple in shape and useful, and to be well used, to—Munich. Mr. Maclise—it is his first visit to Munich—will at Munich see Rubens on his throne. Rumours reach us that “Dan” is setting his pallet in the Rubens and Vandyck manner, and we shall see (of which we have no manner of doubt) one of England's greatest artists doing what no one but himself alive in England is likely to make good. “Wave, Munich; all thy banners wave,” Maclise is with you.

A little book has just been published, most useful in its way, called “Under Government.” The title was suggested by a wit. The work is what it professes to be—a Guide to the Civil Service of the Crown—and what was attempted has been achieved. A second wit has, since publication, suggested a slight addition to Mr. Parkinson's title, “Under Petticoat Government.” Men laughed, and all replied, “God save the Queen!”

Talk of triumphs, and ovations, and prostrations—what was the Paris triumph of Louis Napoleon a week ago to this week's triumph of Charles Kean? The *Times* is too much with the Eton boy; *Punch*, perhaps, too much against him. A clever servant of the public is too greedy of praise. Cannot he rest content with other approbation than courtiers give? Cannot he be content with respect, esteem, limited admiration, and surrender the going in for “the whole hog” of press approbation? This reminds us that somebody asked who was “the whole hog”? and a yahoo replied, “The Ettrick Shepherd.”

**RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.**—The forty-sixth half-yearly general meeting of the South-Eastern Company was held on Thursday, at the London-bridge Hotel, to receive the report of the directors and on general business. The Hon. James Byng, the chairman of the company, presided. From the report it appeared that the total gross income for the half year amounted to £252,918 (including £22,932 1s. 6d., receipts from steam-boat traffic), being an increase of £29,816 10s. 11d. compared with the corresponding period of 1858; and there remained a balance available for dividend of £149,788 16s., after paying interest at the rate of four per cent, which would absorb a sum of £148,674, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £1114 16s. 1d. The increase in the passenger traffic is £10,911 16s. 6d., and arises almost entirely from the steady growth of the local traffic. The through traffic of the past half year has been affected by the disturbing causes existing on the Continent. The report congratulated the meeting on the passing of the Act establishing a railway terminus at Charing-cross, which would enable the South-Eastern Railway Company to continue its line to the West-end. The latter company had taken shares in the former undertaking to the extent of 800,000, the estimate for the former project being £1,000,000. The report was agreed to, and, thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting separated. The result of the poll for the election of auditor to the Eastern Counties Railway Company in the room of Mr. J. Reeves, who retired from the office, was that 368 persons, representing £1,839,505 stock, recorded 21,036 votes in favour of Mr. M. Flowers, and 528 persons, representing £574,615 stock, recorded 9893 votes in favour of Mr. C. Walford. The majority of votes being in favour of Mr. Flowers, he was elected one of the auditors of the company. The half-yearly meeting of the Boston and Sleaford Company was held on Wednesday—Mr. H. Ingram, M.P., in the chair. The report stated that the gross earnings of the line between Barkston Junction and Sleaford had been, for the half-year ending 30th of June last, £4077 14s. 11d., being a considerable increase as compared with the corresponding half of last year. The remaining portion of the line between Sleaford and Boston was opened in April last, and communication thereby established between Nottingham and the Midland coal districts on the one side, and the port of Boston on the other, and arrangements would be speedily made by the directors for the export of coal from that port. The earnings upon the new portion of the line for the period it had been open to the date of the report amounted to £1694 9s. 6d., and the line throughout was expected, so soon as its traffic was developed, to become a very valuable property. After deducting the charges made by the Great Northern Company for working expenses, &c., and the interest on the debenture debt, there would remain sufficient for a dividend of 8s. per share, for the six months, upon the line from Barkston to Sleaford, and 1s. per share, for two months, upon the line from Sleaford to Boston, both being at the same rate, viz., 3 per cent. Next half-year, and for the future, the net earnings of the entire line would be divided equally among the shareholders. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he was happy to tell them that their prospects were every day improving. For instance, the traffic for July had been double that which it had been the preceding month. It had been promoted as a mineral line, but experience had already shown them that it would also prove an excellent passenger line. He regretted that the present dividend was a small one, but he had no doubt that, next half year, the revenue would enable them to divide a much larger sum than on the present occasion. In the meantime steps would be taken to close the capital account. Mr. Tootal seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to. The dividends mentioned in the report were then declared.—Several other companies held their half-yearly meetings on Wednesday. The Mid Kent declared a dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. At the meeting of the Lancashire and Yorkshire, resolutions directing the payment of the dividends recommended in the report on the preference shares, and a dividend of 4½ per cent per annum on the unguaranteed shares, were unanimously adopted.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**DESTRUCTION OF A STEAM-BOAT PIER.**—On Thursday morning the tide in the river ran unusually strong, and carried away the Crystal Palace Steam-boat Pier at Battersea.

**THE PICTURE OF “CHRIST CROWNED WITH THORNS,”** by the late Richard Westall, R.A., which was cut to pieces by some religious fanatic a few months since, was on Saturday last replaced in its original position in All Souls' Church, Langham-place. The picture was cut in thirteen different places, and the canvas torn down in strips. It has been fully restored by Mr. Farrer.

**SINKING OF A RIVER STEAMER.**—On Wednesday the *Bride*, one of the above-bridge steam-packets, came into collision, near London-bridge, with a barge which had previously sunk, and with such force that some of her plates were driven in, and the vessel began to fill very rapidly. The engine-room was soon entirely submerged, and it was with some difficulty the engineers gained the deck. All the passengers were safely conveyed on shore, as also the captain and crew.

**THE BRITISH MUSEUM.**—Saturday, the 27th ult., was the last day of this institution being opened to the public on Saturdays for this year. The experiment of opening the institution in accordance with the Saturday half-holiday movement has been eminently successful, and it is intended by the trustees that the same plan shall be adopted next summer. The institution was closed to the public on Wednesday last, and will continue closed till the 7th of September, as usual at this period of the year.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—Last week the births of 840 boys and 870 girls (in all 1710 children), were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1529.—The deaths in the week ending on Saturday last amounted to 1217, whereas the corrected average deaths in the corresponding weeks of ten previous years were 1120. If the two weeks of 1849 and 1854 are excluded, when cholera was epidemic, and 2456 and 2039 persons died.

**“HONOR'S HOME.”**—Such is the name by which the new almshouses just commenced at Spring-grove are to be called. The building, being erected by the Saddlers' Company out of funds placed at the disposal of the court by Mr. Young George Honnor, a deceased member of that body, who died nearly a century since. The building will, when finished, be a really comfortable home for the poor members of that ancient company who may happen to need its assistance. On Tuesday last the first stone was laid in the presence of a large and select assemblage by Peter Northall Laurie, Esq., Master of the Company, after which such of the visitors as had been honoured with invitations, to the number of about one hundred, adjourned to the spacious school-rooms which had been kindly lent for the occasion, and partook of an elegant déjeuner supplied by Messrs. Ring and Brymer, of Cornhill—the Master of the Company presiding. The usual loyal toasts and others proper to the occasion were heartily responded to. The whole of the arrangements, which were admirably carried out, were under the direction of Mr. Giles Clarke, for many years clerk to the company. The scene was enlivened by the presence of the band of the Coldstreams.

**CRYSTAL PALACE POULTRY SHOW.**—The private view of the Crystal Palace Poultry Show took place on Saturday last. Monday was the first public day, and the exhibition was continued until Thursday. The exhibition consisted of upwards of 100 pens, which were admirably arranged in the north wing of the building, so as to allow plenty of room for inspection, without in any way interfering with the usual attractions of the Palace. In fowls the Spanish were remarkably good. The dorkings—the best of farmyard fowls, and the favourites of the epicure—were a fair average. The cochin, which became such a rage a few years since, and then retrograded in favour almost as rapidly as they had advanced, are again gradually exciting attention, and deserve it from the great improvement which judicious cultivation is developing in the breed. There were many specimens in the show, the buff and dark cochins being extremely fine, and commanding attention, whilst the white were scarcely behind them in excellence. The Hamburg, both gold and silver pencilled and spangled, were beautiful birds, and though but this year's breed some of them are already moulting—a circumstance which detracted from their beauty in the show, though it adds to their value in the eyes of the professional and amateur breeder. The game fowls were never exceeded in symmetry or growth—more especially the bantams. There was an admirable collection of beautiful pigeons in every variety.

**THE STRIKE AND LOCK-OUT.**—The executive committee of the Central Association of Master Builders had a meeting on Tuesday. It is not known with what result, except that the committee unanimously resolved to adjourn till that day week.—There was a demonstration of building operatives at the Surrey Gardens on Monday, at which some 2000 to 3000 were present. Mr. Grey, the operative who presided, announced an unyielding determination on the part of the leaders of the movement, a statement that was loudly cheered by the assembly. The temper of the meeting may be expressed in one sentence—no surrender until the “document” of the masters is withdrawn. A strongly worded resolution, condemnatory of the document, was unanimously adopted. From the speech delivered by Mr. G. Potter we learn that 14,000 to 15,000 workmen have made application to share the supplies at the disposal of the executive committee. The total income for the workmen on strike up to Monday last week was nearly £1500, and the whole of this sum had been distributed save some £60. Glasgow had promised to send up £500.—The trades delegates held an adjourned meeting on Tuesday evening at the Shaftesbury Hall, Aldersgate-street, at which a number of delegates were present, but the meeting was not numerously attended. Mr. Potter stated that there would be a postponement of a “dividend” until next week; but further pecuniary assistance was expected in a week or two. Several subscriptions from £10 downwards from various trades were handed in.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of the London Compositors was held at Farringdon Hall, at which £200 and £20 per week were voted for the building operatives during the lock-out.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A Royal Commission has at length been appointed to inquire into the state of the fortifications of the country, and especially those works which are intended for the protection of our arsenals and dockyards against a hostile attack. The Commissioners are Sir Harry Jones, Major-General Cameron, Admiral G. Elliot, Major-General Sir Frederick Abbott, Captain A. C. Key, R.N., Lieutenant-Colonel Lefroy, R.E., and James Ferguson, Esq. Captain Jervois, R.E., will act as secretary. It is stated that very ample powers are given to the Commissioners, who have commenced their investigation.

The Queen inspected the head-quarters of the 32nd in the dockyard at Portsmouth on Saturday last.

The Duke of Cambridge, the General Commanding in Chief, has left town for a few weeks' tour in Germany.

The First Lord of the Admiralty held a levée on Friday (yesterday) at the Commander-in-Chief's office, Admiralty House, Ports mouth Dockyard.

At the review at Aldershot on Tuesday week a mounted artilleryman fell off the gun-carriage. One of the wheels passed over his head, and he was killed on the spot.

The remnant of the gallant body of men whose names are imperishably linked with the heroic defence of the city of Lucknow, the 32nd Regiment, has just arrived at Dover, to take up their quarters in that garrison.

The East Essex Militia Rifles, under the command of Colonel the Hon. H. C. Maynard, will assemble for their annual drill at Colchester and the West Essex, under Colonel R. Brise, at Chelmsford, on the 21st of September.

Private Greenfield, of the 7th Fusiliers, received twenty-five lashes at Chatham, on Tuesday, for insubordinate conduct.

The Council of Military Education, under Major-General Cameron, Vice-President, commenced the examination of candidates for direct commissions on the 1st, at the Royal College, Chelsea. The examination will extend over six days.

By the *Milford Haven Telegraph* we learn that the works have been commenced for taking in the whole of the Stack Rock, in one large fortification, mounting ninety-six guns. This is only the commencement of a series of fortifications upon a large scale which will ultimately render Milford Haven all but impregnable to any invading force.

The rifle range at St. Mary's Creek is to be abandoned by the Chatham garrison, on account of its being of late much frequented by the public. A large tract of marsh land directly opposite Chatham dockyard has been selected as being in every respect the best adapted for a new practising-ground.

On Friday week a review took place at the Curragh. The whole of the troops in camp were on the ground. They consisted of two troops of Royal Horse Artillery and two batteries of Royal Artillery, 1st Royal Dragoons, 5th Lancers, Military Train, 2nd battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards, 10th, 16th, 18th, 55th, 76th Regiments, the Antrim Artillery, and Lincoln and Staffordshire Militia. The whole force was under the command of General Lord Seaton, assisted by Generals Gascogne, Gough, Shirley, and Parby. The evolutions consisted of a sham fight, which took place immediately in front of the encampment.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The ex-Queen of the French has engaged apartments for herself and suite for a month at the Waterhead Hotel, Coniston.

Colonel Ferguson, M.P., addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents at Kirkcaldy on Monday night.

The mortal remains of the Countess (Dowager) of Norbury were interred at Kensal-green Cemetery on Tuesday.

A brilliant Aurora Borealis was seen in London, Brighton, and Bristol during the latter part of Sunday night and the early part of Monday morning.

A private view of the Liverpool Society of Arts is to be held to-day (Saturday).

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 650,115lb., a decrease of 5574lb. compared with the previous statement.

On Thursday week last, one boat at Whitby delivered six lasts of herrings, each last containing ten thousand.

Advices from Athens announce that the Chamber has been dissolved, and that a Royal decree has ordered a new one to be elected.

Professor Rankine, of Glasgow University, has been appointed a member of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society.

The third annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science will be held at Bradford on Monday, Oct. 10.

The *Toulonnais* announces that experiments are being made at the islands of Hyères with a cannon on a new model, which carries 12,000 yards.

On Wednesday week Lord and Lady Wenlock received about 250 of the nobility and gentry of the county of York at a magnificent entertainment in the park at Escrick.

The cholera spreads along the shores of the Baltic. Its presence in Danzig is officially acknowledged, as well as in Osnabruck and Eberfeld; and it is reported to have made considerable ravages at Hamburg.

The adjourned inquest on the body of the person killed by the recent accident on the Tilbury and Southend Railway resulted in a verdict of “Accidental death.”

The boiler of the French gun-boat *Aigrette*, stationed in the Adriatic, exploded a few days ago. Seven or eight men were killed and wounded, but the rest of the crew were saved, being close to the shore.

George Benning, who was tried at the last Durham Assizes, and sentenced to death, for attempting to shoot his sweetheart at Southwick, has had his punishment commuted to penal servitude for fifteen years.

Ellen Rutter, condemned to death for the murder of her husband at Dursley, has had her sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.

The secretary to the Northern Reform Union has prepared a second report upon the recent election proceedings at Berwick. This report is in a condensed form, and is to be printed for circulation.

The town council of Berlin has just subscribed £1600 to a foundation in honour of Humboldt, destined to afford aid to learned men and travellers in the prosecution of the studies to which he devoted his life.

Thomas Blanchard, the once celebrated pantomimist and combatant of the Coburg and other theatres, recently died, after a short but afflicting illness, at the green old age of seventy-two.

The sale of the Northwick collection of pictures was brought to a close on Wednesday week. The total amount realised by the eighteen days' sale is £95,725.

Great preparations are in progress to give a particular splendour to the approaching fêtes of September on the occasion of the 29th twenty-ninth anniversary of the national independence of Belgium.

The erection of a beacon on the Monkstone Rock, in the Bristol Channel, has been brought to a successful termination, the wrought-iron mast and globe being permanently fixed in the place prepared to receive them.

Hardy, Hope, and Berry, the three men indicted for the forgery of the will of Ann Dean, at Salford, have been sentenced each to fourteen years' penal servitude. Hardy was a beerhouse-keeper, and Hope a “hedge” lawyer.

The acrobat Blondin has again crossed over Niagara River on his tight-rope, carrying a man on his back. He promises next to take over a cooking-stove with him, and when in the centre of the rope to cook some omelettes.

On Friday week a coffin was found floating in the Thames. It was carefully screwed down, and when it was opened the body of a boy about seven or eight years old was found. From marks on the body death is supposed not to have taken place from natural causes.

On Saturday last some boys were shooting sparrows by the side of the Grosvenor Canal, Pimlico, when the gun went off, and the contents lodged in the chest and neck of two lads, named Brown and Smith, who now lie in a dangerous state.

Schaw's Hotel at Gilsland, Cumberland, well known to tourists in that interesting locality, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday last. There were about 200 visitors staying at the hotel at the time of the breaking out of the fire, but no serious accident occurred.

The boiler of the *William and Mary* steamer on the Tyne exploded on Friday week, tearing up the decks, and making a complete wreck of the vessel. There were three men on board, one of whom perished.

The Metropolitan Saloon Company have got Mr. Thomas Hawkins, the presenter of two petitions to wind them up, into the Bankruptcy Court, where they are detaining him for the costs he has put them to.

A church for mutes has recently been opened in New York: it is the only edifice in the world set apart for this unfortunate class. The project was undertaken by the Rev. Thomas Gallandet, whose reputation as an instructor of the deaf and dumb is European as well as American.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 8966; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 4216; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 699; one students' evening, Wednesday, 167; total, 9948.

Some of the officials of the Great Northern Railway Company have commenced the publication of a weekly serial called the *Great Northern Railway Journal*. Its object is to promote the welfare of the officers of the company, and friendly intercommunication with the employes of other railway companies.

On Friday week (says the *Alloa Advertiser*) a gentleman in that town received a letter, of which the following is an extract:—“Edinburgh, August 25, 1859.—Dear Sir,—Enclosed I send you four postage-stamps, bearing your second and final dividend on the sequestered estate of —, late of Waterloo-place, Edinburgh.”

The Russian Orthodox Church does not allow funerals to take place on fête-days of members of the Imperial family. As there are already thirty-four such days in the year, and the number is likely to be still further increased, it has been proposed to suppress a custom attended with much inconvenience.

Charles Boutelle, the mate charged with having caused the death of a seaman, named Peter Antonio, on board the American ship *Conqueror*, recently arrived at Liverpool, has been discharged from custody, the reason being the want of jurisdiction on the part of the legal authorities at Liverpool.

A yacht belonging to Mr. Phillimore, of Brighton, foundered off Jersey on Thursday se'night, having struck upon a rock. All on board took to the boats, and succeeded in landing safely. The yacht filled and went down, with a variety of valuable things on board, and it is supposed the loss to the owner will not be far short of £6000.

On Friday, the 8th of July, the Calcutta Sacred Harmonic Society held its first subscription performance in the Townhall. It was numerously attended by the élite of Calcutta, and the performance was a “great success.” It is intended to have an oratorio there once a quarter, and ere long the Townhall or some other public building will have an organ.

Mehemet Ali Pacha, the last son of Mehemet Ali of Egypt, who has arrived at Constantinople from Marseilles, after having visited the principal cities of Europe, proposes to open his salons to European society, which is considered a remarkable act of innovation on the part of a high Ottoman functionary.

Vesuvius is bursting out in patches of fire in all directions. Professor Palmieri describes the process as follows:—“The fire runs along in hidden and naturally-formed conduits, the walls of which it bursts through when in any great mass, and then overflows. Every spot of fire, therefore, does not imply that a fresh mouth has been opened, but that a rupture has taken place.”

A lunatic, Miss Elizabeth Gray, eldest daughter of the late Supreme Judge of Calcutta, has met a horrible death. It is believed that she quietly stole out of bed to avoid being seen by her attendant, and reached a night-light, which was supposed to have been placed away in proper security, and having put it on the floor she stood over it till her dress was destroyed. After lingering in great agony for two hours and a quarter she expired.



## MUSIC.

## BRADFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THIS music meeting terminated on Friday evening, last week, with a miscellaneous concert.

We have not yet seen an account of the receipts and expenditure; but we have reason to believe that the net surplus will afford a considerable benefit to the Bradford Infirmary,—not so great, however, as was at first anticipated; for St. George's Hall, which is said to be capable of accommodating 4000 persons, was never filled, and indeed, on two occasions, was not half full. The following statement of the attendance at the various performances was given in the local papers:—On Tuesday evening ("The Creation"), 2431; Wednesday morning ("Dettingen Te Deum" and selection from "Judas Macabæus"), 1836; Wednesday evening (miscellaneous), 2296; Thursday morning ("St. Paul"), 1422; Thursday evening (miscellaneous), 2285; Friday morning ("The Messiah"), 2271; Friday evening (miscellaneous), 2908. From these figures it appears that "The Messiah," which has uniformly been the chief object of attraction at musical festivals, and has drawn the largest assemblages, on this occasion drew one of the smallest; that the very smallness was drawn by Mendelssohn's great and sublime work "St. Paul;" and that by far the most numerous audience attended the last miscellaneous concert. This last circumstance can be accounted for only by the fact that the concert in question presented the only novelty of the whole festival—a cantata entitled "The Year," composed by Mr. William Jackson, a musician who appears to be an immense favourite in Yorkshire, though unknown in the metropolis. He was greeted with demonstrations of unbounded enthusiasm; and his music was applauded with a degree of vehemence to which its intrinsic merit gave it no claim.

During the whole festival the performances were uniformly admirable. The solo singers, whose names we have already given, formed a host of talent, native and foreign; the chorus, wholly Yorkshire, was of unrivalled excellence; and the instrumental band consisted of the élite of the metropolitan orchestras. Under the powerful baton of Costa this tuneful army moved with a firmness and precision which could not be surpassed. The music, too, generally speaking, was of a high order; but the selection was liable to one great objection, that everything was known, familiar, and (with the single exception of the cantata already mentioned) destitute of the freshness of novelty. And this fault deprived the festival of much of the interest which it otherwise would have had for the musical portion of the public.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

On Saturday Mrs. Charles Mathews took her benefit to a tolerably full house. The dramas selected for the occasion were "The Contested Election" and "Masks and Faces." In the former the beneficiary supported her original character of Mrs. Honeyburn. Mr. C. Mathews, as Dodgson the attorney, was as lively as ever; and Mr. Buckstone's Peckover improves in telling effect. In the latter piece Mrs. Mathews essayed a new character, Peg Woffington, and had Mr. Webster to assist her in the part of poor Triplet. Her assumption of the rôle, varied as it is, and passing from the gay to the grave and back again, was eminently successful; and Mr. Webster experienced a most enthusiastic ovation. The evening's performance was first-rate, and both the public and the company had reason to be well pleased.

PRINCESS.—Last nights must come, and farewell is "a word that must be spoken." On Monday Mr. C. Kean's excellent management at this theatre came to its long-expected close, and the long line of gorgeous revivals appropriately ended with the reproduction of "Henry the Eighth," and its archaeological accessories. The occasion was in all senses a great triumph for the retiring manager; and in the popular ovation he experienced a full justification on the part of the public of the course that he had during his extended conduct of the theatre so consistently pursued. The house literally overflowed; the avenues were crowded, and multitudes were disappointed of admission. The great historical tragedy was received with repeated plaudits, and was, in fact, acted throughout with the utmost care and effect. It was not without melancholy reflections on the brevity of human existence that the mind was indulged in painful retrospection of the splendid productions that Mr. Kean had been instrumental in so finely illustrating during the course of his management; nor was it with less gravity that we were convinced, both from our own convictions and his own address to the audience, that, taking all things into consideration, it was not likely that any manager would hereafter arise who would equal his zeal and skill in the stage interpretation of Shakespeare;—to surpass them we well know was impossible. On the fall of the curtain Mr. Kean delivered an admirable speech, of which the following is an abstract:—

Ladies and Gentlemen.—This night concludes my managerial career. The good ship which I have commanded for nine years, through storm and sunshine, calm and tempest, is now about to re-enter harbour, and, in nautical phrase, to be paid off. I may, perhaps, be expected, on an occasion like the present, to make some allusions to the principles of management I have invariably adopted. I have always entertained the conviction that, in illustrating the great plays of the greatest poet who ever wrote, historical accuracy might be so blended with pictorial effect that instruction and amusement would go hand in hand. I find it impossible to believe that, because every detail is studied with an eye to truth, such a plan can in the most remote degree detract from the beauties of the poet. I remember that when I produced the "Winter's Tale" as a Greek play—that is, with Greek dresses, Greek customs, and Greek architecture—an objection was raised by some that, although the scene was situated at Syracuse—then a Greek colony—whose King consults the celebrated Oracle of Delphi, yet the play was said to be essentially English, and ought to be so presented, because allusions in various parts bore reference to this country and to the period when the author wrote. You would, perhaps, ladies and gentlemen, have been somewhat astonished and perplexed to have seen the chest containing the answer of the Greek Oracle to the Greek King—supposed to have been delivered above two thousand years ago—borne upon the stage by the Beefeaters of Queen Elizabeth. You would, perhaps, have been equally surprised to have witnessed at this theatre Leontes as a Greek King, in the last act, attired as Hamlet, Prince of Denmark; and yet such an incongruity was accepted within the last twenty years. I have been blamed for depriving Macbeth of a dress never worn at any period, or in any place, and for providing him instead with one resembling those used by surrounding nations. Fault was also found in my removal of the gorgeous banquet, and its gold and silver vessels, together with the massive candelabra—(such as no fifteenth-century ever dared gaze upon)—and with the substitution of the more appropriate feast of coarse fare, served upon rude tables, and lighted by simple pine torches; I was admonished that such diminution of regal pomp impaired the strength of Macbeth's motive for the crime of murder—the object being less dazzling and attractive. Had I been guilty of ornamental introductions for the mere object of show and idle spectacle I should assuredly have committed a grievous error. But to carry out my system of pictorial illustration the cost has been enormous—far too great for the limited arena in which it was incurred. As a single proof, I may state that in this little theatre, where £200 is considered a large receipt, and £250 an extraordinary one, I expended in one season alone a sum little short of £50,000. During the run of some of the great revivals, as they are called, I have given employment, and consequently weekly payment, to nearly 550 persons. In improvements and enlargements to this building, to enable the representation of these Shakespearean plays—plays that, from the moment of suggestion to their fulfilment, occupied each an entire twelvemonth—I have expended about £3000. This amount may, I think, be reckoned at or above £10,000, when I include the additions made to the general stock; all of which, by the terms of my lease, I am bound (with the exception of our own personal wardrobe) unconditionally to leave behind me on my secession from management. Having said thus much, I need not deny that I have been no gainer in a commercial sense. I do not now retire from the direction of this theatre through any feeling of disappointment, but from the remembrance of the old adage, "The pitcher goes often to the well, but the pitcher, at last, may be broken." Mind and body require rest after such active exercise for nine years during the best period of life, and it could not be a matter of surprise if I sunk under a continuance of the combined duties of actor and manager of a theatre where everything has grown into gigantic proportions; indeed, I should long since have succumbed, had I not been sustained and seconded by the indomitable energy and the devoted affection of my wife. You have only seen her in her fulfilment of her professional pursuits, and are, therefore, unable to estimate the value of her assistance and counsel; she was ever by my side in the hour of need, ready to revive my drooping spirits, and to stimulate me to fresh exertion. The necessity of fulfilling a long round of provincial engagements will cause a considerable time to elapse before I can again have an opportunity—should such an opportunity ever arise—of meeting my London friends. Let me fondly cherish the hope that you will sometimes bestow a thought on the absent wanderer; and, confiding in

your sympathy and regard, I now respectfully and gratefully take my leave, bidding you "Farewell, a long farewell!"

On the conclusion of this address a loud cry arose for Mrs. Kean, who was then led on by her husband, and both received the most extraordinary ovation ever witnessed.

Sono.—On Wednesday an experiment of some interest was made at this little theatre. Mr. Butler asserted his claim to be the worthy successor of Mr. Morris Barnett, of whose pieces he is now in the sole possession. The part of *Monsieur Jacques* is the one attempted on this occasion. It would be little to say that Mr. Butler possesses the requisite qualification for such a character. His performance, in fact, was well studied, the by-play was excellent and effective, and the occasional pathos indisputable. Mr. Butler must be held to have perfectly succeeded.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CLAYTON; R. S., Malines.—The cause is your not sending early enough in the week.  
H. STRICKSON.—It shall be reported next week.  
YOUR SUBSCRIBERS.—The key move of Problem No. 1114 is—1. Kt to K B 3rd; of No. 1115—1. R to K Kt 5th; and of No. 1116—1. R to Q 7th (ch).  
RATES, Staleybridge.—The rule is so precise that there ought to be no controversy on the subject. "Every Pawn which has reached the eighth or last square of the chessboard must be immediately exchanged for a Queen or any other piece the player may think fit, even though all the pieces remain on the board. It follows, therefore, that he may have two or more Queens, three or more Rooks, Bishops, or Knights."—*Encyclopædia*, p. 83, Rule XXXI.  
VERA.—You decide yourself. The solutions sent to us did not effect mate in the prescribed number of moves, or they would not have been rejected as imperfect.  
FENNY, Ilfracombe.—The first move in the solution of E. B. C.'s Enigma, 1111, is—R to Q Kt 7th (ch).  
DR. REVEL, St. Omer.—Your solution is perfectly correct.  
O. de BOER.—1. Your problem is in the hands of our examiners, and their verdict will be shortly announced. 2. If you will be good enough to refer again to Problems 750 and 793, you will find they are very different positions. 3. We are decidedly opposed to admit of casting in a chess problem.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 809 by Harry; I. Edwin, Nantwich; Surrey Hills, Podgy, R. S. Clayton, Joe G., Major H., Plume, Stella, Percy, A. W., H. Strickson, Verax, Nottingham; Pudsey, Jasper, Diamond, R. T. H. Critic, Anti-Yankee, Mike, R. B. S., Alter Ego, H. E. W., Paul, Monklands, Old Salt, Bumble, X. Y. F., Omicron, H. Brencley, W. Green, Peter Knox, are correct.  
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by R. S. Malines; Gregory, I. D., Miranda, I. H. P., G. W., Myneer, Vox, Jerry, D. S., M.P., Lex, Philipson, Hugh, I. K. D., Omega, Semper idem, A Clerk, A. Lady, Lynx, Subscriber, Mary, are correct. All others are wrong.

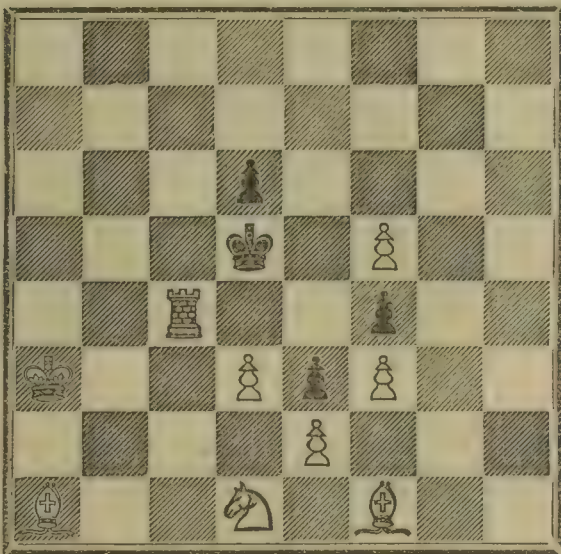
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 810.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes Q	B takes Q	4. R takes P (ch)	P takes R
2. B to Q Kt 8th	Kt to K R 2nd	5. B to K Kt 3rd	Any move
3. B to K R 3rd	R takes B	6. Kt or P mates.	

## PROBLEM No. 811.

By W. GREENWOOD.

## BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Smart Game in the Match between MESSRS. CAMPBELL and WORMALD.

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. B to Q B 4th	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	20. B takes B	P takes B
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	21. Kt takes B (ch)	R takes Kt
4. Q takes P	B to Q 2nd	22. K to Kt sq	R to Q B sq
5. B to K 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	23. R to Q 6th	R to Q R sq
6. Q to Q 2nd	K Kt to B 3rd	24. P to K R 5th	Kt to Q R 5th
7. Q Kt to B 3rd	B to K 2nd	25. Q to Q B 4th	Q to Q Kt 4th
8. P to K R 3rd	Castles	26. Q takes Q	P takes Q
9. Castles	P to Q R 3rd	27. P to K Kt 6th	P to K R 3rd
10. P to K Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	28. K R to Q sq	K to B sq
11. B to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 5th	29. R to Q B 6th	K R to Q R 2nd
12. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K 4th	30. R takes K P	Kt to Q B 6th
13. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt		(ch)
14. Kt to K Kt 3rd	B to K 3rd	31. P takes Kt	R takes Q R P
15. P to K Kt 5th	Kt to Q 2nd	32. B takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
16. Kt to K B 5th	P to Q B 4th	33. R to K 8th (ch)	R takes R
17. P to K R 4th	K R to K sq		
18. Q to K 2nd	Q to Q R 4th		

## SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

RECENT RESEARCHES ON SUGARS.—Sugar, long considered as a neutral, isolated substance, without congeners, has become of late years the chief of a numerous and daily-increasing family. M. Marcellin Berthelot has recently published a memoir on this family in the *Annales de Chimie*. All sugars are classed under two fundamental types—cane sugar and grape sugar. To the former belong melitose, trehalose, and melizose, recently discovered and described by M. Berthelot, and the mycose of Mitscherlich; to the latter type, called glucose, belong the sugar of maize, fruits, milk, and, doubtless, many other sugars yet to be distinguished.

SUGAR IN THE LIVER.—The distinguished physiological chemist, M. Cl. Bernard, has presented to the French Academy of Sciences a memoir on the liver as the organ producing the saccharine matter found in the blood of man and animals. He also reports the result of some experiments of M. Schmidt, of Dorpat, who analysed the blood taken from the vena porta (in front of the liver) and the hepatic veins (behind the liver) of three dogs, two of whom had been fed, while the third had fasted for two days. No sugar was found in the blood taken from the vena porta in any of the animals. The blood taken from the hepatic veins of the fed dogs contained one per cent of sugar, while that from the unfed dog contained only half that quantity.—*Comptes Rendus*.

GASLIGHTING.—Dr. Verver, of Maestricht, has carefully compared the gaslighting by means of water-gas at NARBONNE with that of the mixed gas of M. Leprieux at LIEGE. He considers the former to be dearer but more wholesome than the latter. His paper is given in *Berreswil's Répertoire de Chimie*.

BOGHEAD COKE A DISINFECTANT.—M. Moride, of Nantes, has presented to the French Academy a box of black blood completely disinfected by Boghead coke. He writes that, after comparative experiments upon this product and coal-tar, at the Hôtel Dieu, at Nantes, it was considered that the advantage remained with the former.

ABSORPTION OF GASES BY WATER.—In continuation of the investigations of R. BUNSEN and his pupils on this subject Messrs. Henry E. Roscoe and Wm. Dittmar have been experimenting on the absorption of hydrochloric acid and ammonia. The results are given in detail in the new number of the "Journal of the Chemical Society."

MERCURIAL BASES.—An elaborate paper on this subject by Dr. Otto Schmiedler is now publishing in the *Chemical Gazette*.

THE CORNE-DEMAUX DISINFECTANT (noticed last week) has, we learn, been employed with great success by the French army in Italy, by order of Marshal Vaillant, who obtained his knowledge of it from the *Cosmos*. Twenty poor Austrians bore truly hideous wounds, the festidity of which was a general calamity. They were divided into five groups; the wounds were treated with the powder, and from the first day the stench disappeared. The second day the wounds appeared incomparably better, and healing appeared possible. M. Lavry confided the care of the experiment to M. Gruvillier.—*Cosmos*.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

Arrangements have been made for holding the next meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers at Leeds, on the 6th and 7th of September.

Pennyoke's mill, in the occupation of Messrs. Ingle and Co., situated at Bradford, was on Monday burnt to the ground. The loss is considerable.

On Wednesday the third show of the Rochdale Floral and Horticultural Show was held in the Public Hall, Rochdale. There was a large attendance of visitors during the day.

NEW CEMETERY FOR LIVERPOOL.—At a meeting of the parishioners of Liverpool it has been resolved to authorize the Burial Board to expend a sum not exceeding £25,000 for the expenses incidental to the completion of a new parish cemetery on a site in Walton. The total cost of the land (about ninety-seven acres) is £51,890.

The two Liberal members for Maidstone were fêted on Wednesday by their constituents. There was a procession from the railway station through the town, and a great banquet under marquees. There were about 1000 electors present. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Ellis, one of the borough magistrates.

FLIGHT OF A CLERK WITH £740 BELONGING TO HIS EMPLOYERS. On Saturday last one of the workmen at the Millfield Iron Works, near Bilston, was sent to the Bilston bank for the money to pay the men. As he returned he was met by W. H. Swatman, one of the clerks, who told him he was to deliver the bag and the money to him. He did so, and Swatman sent him on a message to some distance. Swatman then turned as if to go to the works, but he absconded, and has not since been heard of.

DECIMAL COINAGE.—The International Association for obtaining a uniform decimal system of weights, measures, and coins, will hold their fourth general meeting in St. George's Hall, Bradford, on the 10th of October, when delegates from Russia, Belgium, and other countries not represented in the association, are to be received, branch associations to be added, proposals discussed, and a variety of other business transacted. Meetings will also be held at the annual meeting of the British Association at Aberdeen next month, and at the annual meeting of the Social Science Association at Bradford in October.

STRIKES.—The chainmakers of Staffordshire adhere fixedly to their demand for a general advance of wages; and at a meeting held on Tuesday it was resolved not to accept the offer of six small manufacturers to concede the increase asked for. No such exceptional surrender will suit the purpose of the leaders of this movement. Should the strike continue the men intend to form themselves into a joint-stock company, and thus render themselves independent of the masters.—The Padstam turn-outs remain firm, and there is no change in the aspect of the London strike.

DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN EDINBURGH.—This structure, erected at the extreme west end of Prince's-street, where the Lothian-road and Rutland-street conjoin, was opened early on Saturday last, and has since been visited by an immense number of persons. The idea carried out in this fountain originated with the late Lord Murray, whose suggestion it was to combine the drinking-fountain for human beings with troughs for horses and dogs. It is called the "Sinclair Fountain," in honour of Miss Catherine Sinclair, who headed the subscription list with the sum of £100.

THE BRADFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The following summary of the attendance at the late festival is from the *Leeds Mercury*:—Tuesday evening, August 23, "Creation," 2431; Wednesday morning, "Dettingen Te Deum" and "Judas Macabæus," 1836; Wednesday evening, concert, 2296; Thursday morning, "St. Paul," 1412; Thursday evening, concert, 2287; Friday morning, "Messiah," 2271; Friday evening, Jackson's cantata, "The Year," and concert, 2908. Total at the seven performances, 15,441.

A TOO-ADVENTUROUS LADY TOURIST.—One day last week a young lady persisted, without a guide, in attempting to ascend Ben Nevis. Hour after hour passed and she did not return; the alarm was given, and several of the guides started up the Ben with lanterns. She was at length found, about four o'clock next morning, benumbed with the intense cold and exhausted with the harassing fatigue she had endured. At the moment the guides arrived she was fast sinking into "that sleep that knows no waking," and would in all probability have perished unless for their timely succour.

AN EXPLOSION took place on Tuesday on board her Majesty's ship *Pioneer*, Commander Reilly, in Plymouth Sound. The vessel was getting up steam when the main pipe burst and filled the ship with scalding vapour. John Dunn, leading stoker, was on the point of opening the communication-valve, and he suffered severely; William Bone, engineer in charge, Charles Piller, third engineer, John Oliver, third engineer, John Dunn, leading stoker, Charles Devine, stoker, James Murphy, stoker, and James Remington, second-class boy, unfortunately rushed aft, where the steam was most dense, and were, of course, much scalded, especially in their faces. Mr. Oliver's sight is affected. Mr. J. A. Leicester, second-class engineer, with great presence of mind at once shut off the communication, and escaped uninjured. Dunn is lying at the hospital in a very precarious state, and Mr. Bone is suffering severely; the others are not in great danger.

## THE ALBERT INSTITUTION.

THIS institution, situated in Gravel-lane, Blackfriars-road, was opened on Wednesday week by the Lord Mayor, assisted by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Hale, the Rev. J. Brown, the Rector of the parish, the Rev. Hugh Allen, Rev. Dr. Spenser, Rev. Dr. Sparke, Rev. Dr. Courtenay, the Rev. Sir Wm. Dunbar, Mr. Barclay Devan, and other gentlemen interested in the physical and moral well-being of the inhabitants of the district. The institution comprises a school-room, which will be used on Sunday for Divine worship, a reading-room and lending library, baths and washhouses for the poor, and lodging-rooms for twenty single men and for eight married men. The locality of Gravel-lane has been known as one of the darkest spots in London, and the establishment of an institution like this may well be regarded as a new era in its history. During the last six years the worthy Rector has been unremitting in his exertions to obtain funds for the completion of the institution, and it was his proud satisfaction to find his labours crowned with success.

Shortly after eight o'clock the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Mr. Sheriff Hale, Lord Radstock, and a large number of the inhabitants of Christchurch, entered the building. When the Lord Mayor had taken the chair, the boys and girls of Christchurch schools sang a hymn, after which the Rector, the Rev. Joseph Brown, offered a suitable prayer.

Lord Radstock then read an address in the name of the inhabitants of the parish of Christchurch, giving an account of the locality, the objects of the institution, the praiseworthy exertions of the Prince Consort in promoting the physical and moral well-being of the working classes, in consideration of which the institution was named after him, and expressing thanks to the Lord Mayor for having kindly consented to inaugurate the institution.

The Lord Mayor then rose and said he had heard with satisfaction the address just read; and he fully concurred in the sentiment expressed in it, that the means provided by this institution were the best for benefiting the working classes. The first object he saw on entering the building was the sanitary regulation, and this he looked upon as the best means for raising and elevating the working classes. There was an old proverb that "cleanliness was next to godliness." He never knew a dirty Christian. He saw many dirty, ungodly men; but a dirty Christian was a creature unknown. Would that they could cleanse the soul as well as the body! but one of the best means of effecting it was by keeping the body clean. A man valued himself when his skin was clean, and he held his proper place in society. He was delighted to think, also, of the moral example which was set in the institution, than which nothing was more efficacious. There was another old proverb—he had not been reading Benjamin Franklin for nothing (a laugh)—which said that "example was better than precept." He believed a man could not come within the influence of a godly man without receiving some benefit. They might read precepts out of the Word of God; but they would be passed unnoticed when the example of a godly life, which was seen and known of all men, would bear fruit. The example of a godly life was apparent to everybody, and could be better understood than the epistles of St. Paul. He hoped that all would follow the example of his rev. friend the Rector, for nothing was more eloquent or persuasive than the example of a godly man's life. He need not say what a desirable thing it was to provide a home for single men in the district. The sanitary regulations which were provided in this institution were superior to those of most private establishments, and it could not but be an advantage to young men to live in a place where cleanly habits were observed. The reading-room would be also of great advantage to the inhabitants of the district. The books would not be of that class which fascinated the minds and degraded men in their own estimation, but would be books carefully selected. Young men would therefore have healthful means afforded them for improving their moral and intellectual faculties.



ties, and preserving their minds in an even balance, amid the trials of life. He had now the pleasure of declaring the institution open, and he hoped a blessing would descend upon those who had taken part in establishing it, and that from it as from a healing fountain the waters of purity would flow, until the whole neighbourhood had partaken of the benefits. And if the example set this day by the parish of Christchurch should be followed by the other parishes of London, the day might come when the office of his worthy friend near him (Mr. Sheriff Hale) might become extinct, and when a white flag might be hung over Newgate, proclaiming that crime was at an end, and that the occupation of the executioner was gone. Then they would have cause to bless the day when the Albert Institution had been opened to boys and girls—to men and women; and young men would bless the day when their steps had been directed to the place (Applause).

The Rev. J. Brown, the Rector of Christchurch, moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, which was carried amid acclamation.

The ceremony of inauguration having been concluded, the Lord Mayor and the greater part of those present proceeded to the principal room on the first floor, where a collation was provided. After the company had partaken of the repast,

The Lord Mayor proposed, in eloquent and appropriate terms, "The health of the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the rest of the Royal family," adding thereto "The Success of the Institution," which had been worthily named after the Prince, who had distinguished himself in promoting the sanitary condition of the working classes.

The Rev. J. Brown returned thanks on behalf of the institution, and gave an interesting account of its rise and progress; and of the advantages which it was destined in time to confer upon the neighbourhood.

Mr. Sheriff Hale next proposed "The health of the Lord Mayor," and in doing so pronounced a warm panegyric upon his Lordship's public and private virtues.

The Lord Mayor returned thanks; and in conclusion proposed "The health of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of the Established Church, and the Clergy of all Denominations," coupling therewith the names of the Rev. Sir Wm. Dunbar and the Rev. Dr. Tidman.



SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, BART., D.C.L., LL.D.

Some other toasts and speeches followed, and the company broke up. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort has consented to be patron of the Albert Institution.

there are three Engravings of the University of Sydney, accompanied by some particulars of Sir Charles Nicholson's efforts in relation to this university.

#### SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, BART.

THIS gentleman has lately been raised to the baronetcy at the recommendation of a large and influential body of gentlemen connected with the Australian colonies. Sir Charles Nicholson is the first Australian colonist who has been honoured with the baronetcy, and, though his personal merits fully entitle him to such a high distinction, we cannot help, at the same time, considering it an honour paid to the colonies at large for their loyalty to the mother country.

The subject of our present memoir was educated at the University of Edinburgh for the medical profession; but, finding the field already occupied by numbers, he resolved to try his fortune in the new and rising colony of New South Wales. Thither he accordingly resorted, and, his practice having been crowned with success, he resolved to devote all his energies to the advancement of a country whose prosperity and resources augured so favourably for the future. He was accordingly returned as a member of the Legislative Council, and shortly afterwards was elected Speaker of the same body, an office which he filled with great credit for several years, and in return for his labours received the order of knighthood.

It is to the educational advancement of the colony of New South Wales, however, that the labours of Sir C. Nicholson have been chiefly directed. To him, perhaps, more than to any other individual is owing the scheme of a colonial university based on the system of the universities of the mother country. As Provost of the University he has lately paid a visit to this his native country, and has succeeded in obtaining a Royal charter placing the degrees conferred by the University of Sydney on the same footing as those of the sister universities of Great Britain and Ireland.

At the annual commemoration held at Oxford and Cambridge in 1856 his name was among the list of those on whom the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. were conferred.

In our Number for the 26th of February of the present year



THE ALBERT INSTITUTION, GRAVEL-LANE, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.



# PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

THE formidable incursion of strangers into Paris at this season of the year tends to render the general aspect of the fashion somewhat cosmopolitan, and to confuse the ideas of those who endeavour to select from appearances in public the prevailing *modes Parisiennes*. However, to persons accustomed to such observations it is easy to distinguish the true Parisian from the provincial or foreign stamp, which always leaves something wanting in the elegant ensemble which characterises the toilet of the ladies of the French capital.

The continuation of the warm weather still admits of the wearing with comfort dresses of the materials signalled in our last month's article, and the only alteration we have to indicate is the return to a little more simplicity in the *façon* of the robes, as will be seen in our illustrations. Variety in the placing and style of the flounces is the order of the day, and no special mode in that respect is *de rigueur*.

As for bonnets, the shape is somewhat more rounded, and the curtain wide. We have seen a beautiful all-white silk bonnet, with very long *tour-de-tête* in tulle, elegant lace fall over the curtain, marabout feather, and rich watered strings. Another, in white muslin, with cap composed of white and black lace ruching, the black below the white, and two large roses low on the side, with light rose-coloured strings to match, which produces a charming effect. The Tuscan hats of ordinary riding-shape, trimmed all round with black velvet and ornamented with black and white cocks' feathers, are more than ever *à la mode*.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1 (*Walking Dress*).—High-necked robe, with one deep flounce at bottom of skirt, bordered with velvet, and five small plaited flounces above, also edged with narrow velvet; the body with buttons to match the dress. Sleeves composed of four frills similar to the narrow flounces on the skirt. Light *barège* shawl. Bonnet with *tour-de-tête* composed of fine blonde mixed with flowers.

Fig. 2 (*Another Walking Dress*).—Here the flounces, six in number, are without any trimming. A row of bows, in velvet or coloured ribbon in harmony with the robe, descends from the top of the basque to within a short distance of the uppermost flounce. Sleeves tight, with puffing at the shoulders; above the *manchette* three bows similar, but smaller than those down the front of the dress. Lace collar. Rice-chip bonnet, with very deep curtain; velvet and flower trimming.

Fig. 3 (*Evening Dress*).—Embroidered muslin robe, having four flounces at equal distances from the waist, which is enveloped by a sash. Large hanging sleeves; low body with berthe, ornamented with bow to match the sash in colour. Chemisette of lace or very clear muslin, surmounted by a ruching.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

## EAST BRENT HARVEST-HOME

THIS annual thanksgiving and festival, which originated with, and has been successfully carried on for some years by, Archdeacon Denison, the Vicar of East Brent, took place on Thursday week. From a full account of the day's proceedings contained in the *Weston Mercury* we glean the following particulars:—The weather was delightful. A capacious tent was erected on the grounds adjoining the vicarage, and was decorated with appropriate designs, mottoes, and emblems; amongst which we noticed, over the president's chair, "Long live our Vicar and Lady," whilst inserted in the illustrated letters of this prominent design was the scriptural quotation "The Earth is the Lord's and the Fullness thereof," on each side were prettily executed "Long Life to our worthy Vicar and to his benevolent Lady," "God bless our Bishop," "Welcome to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese," and "God bless the Prince of Wales." Opposite was the vice president's chair, over and beside which were emblazoned "G. Reed, Esq., the friend of the Poor," "G. Reed, Esq., Lord of the Manor of East Brent, and Burnham's benefactor," "Landlords and Tenants," and "Masters and Men." At each end of the tent appeared in conspicuous characters "God Save the Queen," whilst throughout the pavilions were various other emblems and devices, most tastefully got up. At twelve o'clock a procession,

when two processions of ladies, including Mrs. Denison, the Hon. Misses Eden, Mrs. Kinglake, and others, numbering about sixty, brought in dishes of rich plum-puddings, amidst the cheers of the guests; next came an immense loaf, said to be the produce of the present harvest, borne upon the shoulders of six men. This, amidst cheers and laughter, was placed before the vice-president. Dinner over, grace was said by the President, who immediately after recommended all who had to do with milking to depart and attend to their business, at the same time announcing that the ladies might now be admitted, as also other parties who could find room. The President then said they were not going to give toasts, for they had nothing to drink, but they could give cheers; the first cheer he would call for would be in honour of two things coupled together; he would ask them to give not only three cheers, but three times three—first for our Church, and next for our beloved Queen: it never was well, nor never would be well, for this country to sever these institutions; the first lifted up their hearts to God, and the second was in all things, whether public or private, a bright example of English life. The Archdeacon again rose and said that now he would moisten his throat with a little water, and propose the health of "The Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family." The next toast proposed by the President was that of "The Army and Navy of England." Captain

headed by the Lord Bishop, with the Ven. the Archdeacon Denison on his right, and G. Reed, Esq., on his left, preceded by the Weston Naval Band, and consisting of the churchwardens, the principal parishioners, and a number of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood, left the vicarage, and proceeded to the parish church, where an impressive sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Diocesan. His Lordship selected for his text the 5th verse of the 33rd Psalm, "He loveth righteousness and judgment: the earth is full of the goodness of the Lord;" and drew therefrom that the goodness of the Lord was shown in manifold ways, and particularly alluded to the bounteous harvest He has blessed us with, and powerfully impressed a crowded congregation with the feeling that all should be thankful for God's goodness, beyond seeking their own temporal advantages. At the close of the sermon the procession was reformed, and, accompanied by the Weston Promenade Band, returned to the vicarage, and almost immediately afterwards the fortunate holders of tickets, numbering nearly seven hundred, sat down to dinner. The Venerable Archdeacon Denison presided, supported on his right by Sir William Miles, Bart., M.P., and on his left by Sir Alexander Acland Hood, Bart., M.P. G. Reed, Esq., occupied the vice-chair, having on his right the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Auckland, and on his left Sir P. P. F. Acland, Bart. Grace having been said by the President, ample justice was done to the substantial joints laid out,



HARVEST-HOME AT EAST BRENT.



Luttrell responded for the toast of "The County Members." Sir W. Miles and Sir A. Hood returned thanks. The Lord Bishop, in returning thanks for the toast "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," remarked that they had that day met as they ought in church to acknowledge the blessings which they daily prayed for, and he trusted no one left that church without humbly thanking his Maker for the blessings bestowed upon us. They were now assembled for innocent recreation, and for the discharge of their social duties. For each individual had his duties to perform; the rich man could not say to the poor "I have no need of you," nor could the poor man say to the rich "I do not need you." His Lordship then went on to describe the several duties devolving upon the clergy, the landlords, and the yeomanry. Archdeacon Denison and several other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, the large concourse left the tent and betook themselves to the parklike grounds around, in which rustic games were indulged in. Soon afterwards the tent was again filled by hundreds, principally ladies and housewives of the village and their children, who were plentifully supplied with tea and cake. In the evening there was a display of fireworks. It has been computed that 6000 persons visited the grounds during the day.

THE FARM.

THE harvest has proceeded very vigorously during the last week, under such sunny skies that the rain which came down like a deluge on Monday was indeed a welcome time of refreshing. So far the samples of new wheat have been inferior, and the prices have given way nearly 2s. a quarter.

Agricultural Shows prosper everywhere, and there are no symptoms of lagging in the shorthorn spirit, which has received such an impetus this year. Young farmers are beginning to discover that the surest way to put value on their herds is to give from 50 guineas to 100 guineas to get young bulls of a really pure breed from first-class breeders, and not to stick to the antique hard handlers of the neighbourhood. Lady Pigot's name was again found as an exhibitor at the Kent Show, and she swept the three head cow and heifer prizes. Mr. Hales, of North Frith, a great buyer at Cobham, was also in luck, and so were Mr. Ladd Betts and Mr. Noakes, while Mr. Wells, of Red Leaf, owned a beautiful winner, Prince Imperial, bred by Mr. Douglas, of Athelstaneford, and purchased from him for 300 guineas. He had just been taken from the milk, and was in no great form at Warwick. For the number, a finer set of shorthorns has seldom been seen together. At Halifax, on Saturday last, Captain Gunter won the Borough Members' Cup for the best animal in the yard, and in the evening Mr. Ambler, the celebrated shorthorn breeder of the district, was presented with a full-length portrait of himself.

The North Lancashire Meeting was somewhat spoiled by an irruption of Burnley "roaers," who clambered over the inclosure, to the detriment of the society's funds, which, however, seem flourishing enough. Colonel Townley was, as usual, a prophet in his own country, with three first prizes, while his Royal Buttery and Fidelity had the silver medals as the best on the field in the general shorthorn classes. The latter in this medal competition beat Mr. Booth of Warley's two cows, which were first and second in their especial class, in which the Colonel had to bow. Sir Charles Tempest, Bart., Mr. Atherton, and Mr. Jonathan Peel, were also in the front rank; and Mr. Dickinson, of Upholland, near Wigan, was *facile princeps* with his Prince of Prussia and Amelia in the tenant-farmers' class. The trial of implements and thrashing-machines created a good deal of interest, and the latter have seldom been so well tested. Of the prize beehives we shall speak hereafter.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

OXFORD, whose turf enthusiasm slumbered for ten years, had a very largely-attended meeting, at which some sixty horses ran; and Eltham Beauty, in the Oxfordshire Plate, gave another proof that the Kingstons can stay as well as race. Stockton had another of its merry anniversaries; and it was somewhat remarkable that in the two great Two-year-old Stakes of the meeting the same horses should have run first, second, and third, and a colt of Lord Zetland fourth. The American colt Umpire, who is as big and furnished as a good three-year-old, had 21b. advantage over High Treason in the first race, and only beat him a head; and converted that advantage into two lengths when he met the young Mildew, on 31b. better terms still, in the longer race next day. One of the best Augur colts ever seen came out here as a winner, and was christened "Stockton." In looks many compared it to Elis, and we understand that it is the first that the owner of Augur ever trained. At Lichfield Newcastle defeated Fisherman again for a Queen's Plate, but, as the latter did not lie so much out of his ground as at York, he was this time only beaten by a short head. The Earl of Stamford's spirited support of the turf, both in nominations and purchases, was also rewarded on the following day with Emily at Derby. The St. Leger field is spoken of at present as likely to comprise about fourteen. It is now only 5 to 4 on Promised Land, while Summerside is in good favour at 5 to 1. Marionette has kept his place, while Trumpeter has quite gone, and Defender, on the outside, wears a most healthy look. Thirty-six have accepted for the Great Yorkshire Stakes, including Starko, 8st. 12lb., and Newcastle, 7st. 11lb., who will both, it is rumoured, also go for the Cup.

Warwick may perhaps tell us something more as to the Day movements as regards Marionette and Promised Land. If the latter does beat the son of Touchstone at Doncaster, people will hardly know what to think of Epsom. The meeting over the Lammas Meadows, which we saw so lately peopled with Royal Butterflies, Fidelities, Duchesses, 77ths, and all the shorthorned pets of Athelstaneford, &c., will have a busy revel on Tuesday and Wednesday; and Cheddle, Lanark, Wilmslow, Barnet, Cardiff, and Rochester meetings are fixed for the same week.

The I Zingari have had a very delightful week at Badminton, where the memory of Mr. Fellowes's Mammoth hit for five will long be green. A good deal has been said about the absurdity of our cricketers taking only twelve men out to America, whereas at least fifteen ought to go, in case of accidents. The new All England Eleven play twenty-two of Birmingham and District on Monday; and on the same day Nottingham meets sixteen of Sheffield at the latter town.

LICHFIELD RACES.—MONDAY.

Copeland Handicap.—Thornhill, 1. Kinnersley, 2. Champagne Stakes.—The Nun, 1. Lady Grosvenor, 2. Staffordshire Stakes.—Charlotte, 1. Emblem, 2. Two-year-old Selling Handicap.—Pomona, 1. Creeper, 2. Tamworth Plate.—Maid of Tweed, 1. Babbler, .

TUESDAY.

Anson Plate.—Adelaide, 1. Viro, 2. Aristocratic Plate.—King William, 1. Toddy, 2. Victuallers' Plate.—Creeper, 1. Lasqueton, 2. Her Majesty's Plate.—Newcastle, 1. Fisherman, 2. Gold Cup.—Kinnersley, 1. Emblem, 2. Nursery Handicap.—Lady Grosvenor, 1. Rising Sun, 2.

YARMOUTH RACES.—TUESDAY.

Norfolk and Suffolk Handicap.—Adulation, 1. Young Hopeful, 2. Nursery Handicap.—Olio, 1. Rose Middleton, 2. Tradesmen's Plate.—Adulation, 1. Catherine, 2. The Victoria Garden Stakes was won at two heats by Caucasian.

WEDNESDAY.

The Grand Stand Stakes was won at two heats by Dapple. County Members' Optional Selling Stakes.—Dead heat between Caucasian and Catherine. Stakes divided. Innkeepers' Plate.—Adulation, 1. Olio, 2. The Beaten Handicap was won by Naughty Boy.

DERBY RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Maiden Plate.—King William, 1. Gentle Kitty c., 2. Chesterfield Stakes.—Emily, 1. Herman, 2. Tradesmen's Plate.—Princess Royal, 1. Cast Off, 2. Derwent Stakes.—Ochiltree, 1. May Bell f., 2. Members' Plate.—Rising Sun, 1. Lady Grosvenor, 2.

THURSDAY.

Chatsworth Stakes.—M. Phillippe, 1. Ancient Briton, 2. Juvenile Stakes.—Ringlet, 1. Rising Sun, 2. Innkeepers' Plate.—Cast Off, 1. Ancient Briton, 2. Sudbury Stakes.—The Rover, 1. Lasqueton, 2.

AQUATICS.—West London Rowing Club: The second four-oared race of this club took place on Saturday last, the 27th inst., from Putney to Chelsea. The following crew won by two lengths—namely, Messrs. A. Appleton, 1; T. R. Jones, 2; C. West, 3; and F. J. Tyler (stroke); J. Fuller (coxswain). Four boats entered.

The Isleworth Regatta, for a purse of sovereigns given by the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, took place on Monday afternoon. The race was with nine free watermen of Isleworth, in four heats, the distance extending from the Hall's Head Ferry down round a boat off Syon Pavilion, up round a boat off St. Margaret, and finishing at the Hall's Head Ferry. J. Massey was the winner.

CRICKET.—New All England Eleven v. Twenty-Two of Derbyshire (including two Professional Bowlers): This match, which took place at Chesterfield, occupied three days last week; it commenced on Monday, and terminated on Wednesday, when the New All England proved victorious by eighteen runs. Score:—New All England, 1st innings, 64; 2nd ditto, 117. Derbyshire, 1st innings, 78; 2nd ditto, 85.

All England Eleven v. Eighteen Gentlemen of Sussex (with two Players): Some very excellent cricket was displayed in this match at Brighton. It was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday week (the third day). All England winning by six wickets. Score:—Sussex, 1st innings, 145; 2nd ditto, 146. Eleven of England, 1st innings, 150; 2nd ditto, 144.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.	RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature at the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 a.m.		
Aug. 24	29.962	71.2	56.8	62	0-10	49.3	E. ESE.	159.000
" 25	29.782	73.5	55.8	56	9	52.2	SSW.	154.000
" 26	29.755	65.4	60.4	85	6	61.0	SSW. SW.	123.497
" 27	29.836	62.6	58.8	88	8	56.8	SSW. SW.	118.000
" 28	29.979	61.4	51.6	72	3	53.3	N. SSW.	130.000
" 29	29.739	61.4	50.3	69	8	50.5	SSW. SW.	332.030
" 30	29.597	54.5	46.4	75	6	48.8	WSW.	183

A man named George Cox, of Steeple Ashton, Wilts, had a quarrel with his sister, Hannah Cox, a few days ago, respecting a watch belonging to their brother, now in Australia. In his passion the brute struck his sister several times violently on the head, from the effects of which she died this week. He has been committed on a charge of manslaughter.

A St. Petersburg letter states that, in consequence of a report from Prince Galatin on the scandalous state of the administration of the charity funds of that city, the Emperor has dismissed the vice-president and all the officials connected therewith, at the same time depriving them of the privileges to which their length of service would have entitled them.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the first payment upon the Indian and Russian loans have been made this week, and which has absorbed about £1,400,000, the supply of money in the discount market is still very abundant. The demand for accommodation has slightly increased; nevertheless, the rates for accommodation are very low. In Lombard-street short first class bills have been freely discounted at 2½ to 3½ per cent, at 2½; four months', at 2½ to 3; and six months', at 3 to 3½ per cent. The paying off, at par, by Messrs. Hambro and Son, of the whole of the outstanding Danish Five per Cents, amounting to £697,200, being the balance of the loan of £800,000 contracted here in 1849, has added to the resources of not a few of the leading bankers. We may add, however, that nearly the whole of the amount has been employed here during the last two years, and that it has formed a portion of the £1,125,000 paid by the English Government for the commutation of the Sound dues.

Large sales of Victoria Six per Cent Debentures continue to take place in the open market, at 108, exclusive of the dividend. The amount of these securities to be disposed of during the remainder of the year is about £750,000.

The imports of the precious metals have amounted to about £700,000, a portion being in silver from Mexico. The market for silver has, consequently, become less active, and prices have fallen ½d. per ounce—bars having sold at 5s. 13½d.; and Mexican dollars, 5s. 0½d. Most of the gold recently arrived has been disposed of for the Continent, and about £150,000 in bars has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for the same destination.

A new Bavarian loan of £1,000,000 in a 4½ per cent stock is announced; but the whole of it will be raised on the Continent.

A fall of 8 per cent has taken place in the exchange at St. Petersburg—the last quotation being 34½d. We presume from this that the bulk of the new Russian loan has been taken at St. Petersburg.

On the whole, an extensive business has been passing in the new Indian Loan, and the quotations have risen to 99½. Indian Debentures have, likewise, continued steady; but the Unfunded Debt has met rather a dull market.

The Government broker having continued his daily purchases of £15,000 New Three per Cents on account of the savings banks, Home Securities have ruled steady, and prices generally have been well supported. The intelligence at hand from Paris, to the effect that the Emperor of the French does not intend to restore the Duchies to the Grand Dukes by force, has had a most salutary effect upon the market; indeed, in City circles the Italian question is considered as virtually settled.

On the Continent money is very low in price, the rate at Hamburg being only 1½ to 1½, and at Amsterdam 2½ per cent.

The amount in silver already engaged for the next packet to India is £500,000. About one-half is on Government account.

The report of the Ottoman Bank shows that the profits last half-year were £22,704. A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent is recommended by the directors. The dividend declared by the Submarine Telegraph Company is 7 per cent per annum.

On Monday English Securities were rather flat, and a shade lower. Consols were done at 95½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 95½; India Debentures, 1859, 94½; Ditto, Bonds, £1000, 8s. 6d.; Exchequer Bills, 21s. to 24s. prem. Bank Stock was 223; and India Stock, 215. Very little change took place in the quotations on Tuesday.—Consols were 95½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 95½; Long Annuities, 1855, 18 1-16; India Debentures, 1858, 94½; Ditto, 1859, 94½; India Bonds, 8s. 6d. There was more firmness on Wednesday, and Consols touched 95½, buyers. The Reduced and the New Three were 96½; India Debentures, 1858, 95½; Ditto, 1859, 94½. Bank Stock was 224½; and India Stock, 217. The transactions on Thursday were somewhat restricted.—Consols marked 95½ and 95½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 96½; Exchequer Bills, 21s. to 24s. prem. Bank Stock was 225.

The Directors of the Bank of England have made no change in their minimum rate of discount.

The dealings in Foreign Bonds have been on a full average scale. Compared with last week very little change has taken place in the quotations. Chilean Four-and-a-Half per Cents have realised 88½; Grenada Three-and-a-Half per Cents, New Active, 17; Ditto, Deferred, 5; Mexican Three per Cents, 20½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94; Peruvian Three per Cents, 7½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45½; Russian Five per Cents, 111; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99; Sardinian Five per Cents, 86½; Spanish Three per Cents, 45½; Ditto, Passive, 10; Turkish Six per Cents, 88; Ditto, New, 74; Turkish Four per Cents, 102½ ex div.; Venezuela One per Cent, 15; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65½.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have met a quiet market, at about last week's prices. Australasia have marked 84½; Bank of London, 48; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 17½; London Chartered of Australia, 21½; London and County, 29½ ex div.; London and Westminster, 49½; London Joint-Stock, 31; Union of Australia, 48½; and Union of London, 26½.

Colonial Government Securities have been in moderate request, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents, January and July, 112½; New Brunswick Five per Cents, 110½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 and upwards, 98½; Nova Scotia Sterling Debentures, 109½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110½.

Miscellaneous Securities continue inactive. Berlin Waterworks have been done at 3½; Canada Land, 108; Electric Telegraph, 102 ex div.; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 1½; Great Ship, 1; London Discount, 3½ ex div.; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 1½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 76; Victoria Docks, 101½; Birmingham Canal, 93½; Grand Junction, 53½; East London Waterworks Five per Cent Preference, 80½.

Rather a large business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market and prices, almost generally, have rather improved. The traffic receipts still continue to show favourable results, when compared with the corresponding period in 1888. Last week they exhibited an increase, as follows:—London and North-Western, £5072; the Great Northern, £1628; the Great Western, £1704; and the South-Western, £2358. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Chester Junction, 77½ ex div.; Caledonian, 86½; Cornwall, 4½; Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction, 8½ ex div.; Eastern Counties, 57½ ex div.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 26½; Great Northern, 101½ ex div.; Ditto, B Stock, 130½ ex div.; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 105; Great Western, 6½;

Lancashire and Yorkshire, 99½; London and Brighton, 110½ ex div.; London and North-Western, 94½ ex div.; Ditto, Eighth, 9½; London and South-Western, 93½; Midland, 105½ ex div.; North British, 61½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 90; Ditto, York, 72½; North Staffordshire, 13½; Scottish North-Eastern, Aberdeen Stock, 24½; South Devon, 43½ ex div.; South-Eastern, 77½; South Wales, 62.

ONE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 92½. PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97½; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 139½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 97; South-Eastern—Reading Annuities, 24½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 103½ ex div.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 17; East India, 103½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 34½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 93; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 72; Great Indian Peninsula, 99; Ditto, New, 84.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 4½; Great Luxembourg, 6½ ex div.; Lombardo-Venetian, New, 10½; Recife and San Francisco, 10½; Sambre and Meuse, 6; West Flanders, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 5½.

Friday Afternoon.

Only a limited business has been transacted in home stocks to-day; nevertheless, prices generally are well supported. Consols, both for Money and the Account, have marked 95½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 96½; and Exchequer Bills, 21s. to 24s. prem. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have continued steady.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very limited supply of English wheat was received fresh up to-day; but there were several of Monday's unsold samples on offer. The attendance of millers was limited, and the demand ruled heavy, but without leading to any notable change in price. In foreign wheat, the supply of which was good, very little business was transacted, and inferior samples were rather rather to purchase. Barley moved off slowly, but no alteration took place in the quotations. Good and fine malt was in fair request, at full quotations, but inferior parcels were very dull. The oat-trade was in a sluggish state, but no further decline took place in the current prices. Beans and peas ruled previous rates, but the demand for them was inactive. In flour very little was doing, on former terms.

Arrivals this Week.—English: wheat, 2440; barley, 60; malt, 820; oats, 320; flour, 710. Irish: oats, 2080. Foreign: wheat, 2580; barley, 3630; oats, 21,320; flour, 150 sacks.

English.—Wheat: Essex and Kent, red, 35s. to 42s.; ditto, white, 37s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s. to 45s.; rye, 30s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 35s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 35s.; malt, 30s. to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 40s. to 55s.; brown ditto, 45s. to 49s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 65s.; Chevalier, 60s. to 65s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 26s. to 28s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 21s. to 27s.; tick beans, 38s. to 42s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maples, 42s. to 44s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; bolvers, 42s. to 44s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 42s.; town household, 37s. to 39s.; country marks, 29s. to 35s. per 250 lb.; American, 22s. to 25s. per barrel; French, 22s. to 23s. per sack.

Seeds.—New white mustard seed has sold at 10s. 6d. to 11s. per bushel. Most other seeds support previous rate, with a moderate inquiry. Very little is doing in cakes.

Linned, English, ordinary, 51s. to 53s.; Castles, 48s. to 49s. per quarter; red clover, 52s. to 60s.; ditto, white, 50s. to 58s. per cwt; hempseed, 33s. to 38s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard-seed, 12s. to 16s.; ditto, white, 12s. to 16s.; tares, 1s. to 2s. per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 54s. to 58s. per quarter. Linned cakes, white, 21s. to 27s.; tick beans, 38s. to 42s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maples, 42s. to 44s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; bolvers, 42s. to 44s. per quarter. Refined goods as follows: refined oil, 42s. to 44s. per cwt. Brown lumps, 40s. to 42s. per ton. Canary, 68s. to 70s. per quarter. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household, 6d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 5d.; barley, 32s. 11d.; oats, 25s. 5d.; rye, 32s. 8d.; beans, 44s. 6d.; peas, 37s. 9d.

The Six Week Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 0d.; barley, 30s. 7d.; oats, 25s. 5d.; rye, 33s. 10d.; beans, 45s. 6d.; peas, 37s. 9d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 34,616; barley, 1453; oats, 3932; rye, 288; beans, 1187; peas, 649 quarters.

Although the exports from China show a falling off, when compared with last year, of 1,400,000 lb., the business done in the market is very limited, yet common sound congru cannot be purchased under 1s. 3½d. per lb.

Sugar.—The demand for all raw qualities is still confined to immediate wants, at the late decline in value. Trinidad has sold at 37s. to 38s. 6d.; Barbadoes, 36s. to 41s. 6d.; Beriberi, 36s. to 43s. 6d.; Bengal, 36s. to 44s.; Madras, 31s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; and Penang, 26s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods as follows: refined oil, 42s. to 44s. per cwt. Brown lumps, 40s. to 42s. per ton. Canary, 68s. to 70s. per quarter. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household, 6d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

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Sugar.—The demand for all raw qualities is still confined to immediate wants, at the late decline in value. Trinidad has sold at 37s. to 38s. 6d.; Barbadoes, 36s. to 41s. 6d.; Beriberi, 36s. to 43s. 6d.; Bengal, 36s. to 44s.; Madras, 31s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; and Penang, 26s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods as follows: refined oil, 42s. to 44s. per cwt. Brown lumps, 40s. to 42s. per ton. Canary, 68s. to 70s. per quarter. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household, 6d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 5d.; barley, 32s. 11d.; oats, 25s. 5d.; rye, 32s. 8d.; beans, 44s. 6d.; peas, 37s. 9d.

The Six Week Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 0d.; barley, 30s. 7d.; oats, 25s. 5d.; rye, 33s. 10d.; beans, 45s. 6d.; peas, 37s. 9d.

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